

# EXHIBIT Q

**ETHICON, INC.**

a *Johnson & Johnson* company

P.O. BOX 151  
SOMERVILLE • NEW JERSEY • 08878-0151

October 15, 1992

CC: B. Matlaga  
J. McDivitt  
↓  
A. Melveger  
RDCF

Mark Cafone

SEVEN YEAR DATA FOR TEN YEAR PROLENE™ STUDY: ERF 85-219

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This report contains a summary of IR, IV, GPC, OM and SEM data supporting this study.

**IR and IR Microspectroscopy (D.Burkley)**

IR examinations were done for all explants at all sites to verify the suture identity for each explant. For all explanted sutures recovered from all 6 sites for every dog in this study, IR data showed each suture to be correctly identified.

IR microspectroscopy was used to examine cracked areas in ETHILON, Novafil and PROLENE™ explants. IR spectra obtained for cracked PROLENE specimens (Figure A) showed possible evidence of slight oxidation (a broadened weak absorbance at about 1650 cm<sup>-1</sup>). IR spectra obtained for cracked areas of ETHILON and Novafil did not differ from uncracked areas (Figures B and C), but expected IR absorbances for oxidation would be masked by the strong carbonyl absorbances normally observed for these sutures. Figures D and E show pictures of the areas examined by IR microspectroscopy for ETHILON and Novafil.

**IV and GPC (E.Muse)**

Gel Permeation Chromatography (GPC) was run on PROLENE sutures explanted from dogs after seven years. The GPC data was compared to data from a current 4/0 PROLENE suture. The results indicate that there was no significant difference in molecular weight between the 4/0 PROLENE control and the seven year explants.

The following PROLENE explant samples were analyzed:

Dog 1995 - site 3 (SR33853)  
Dog 2007 - sites 1 and 6 (SR34003)  
Dog 2008 - site 2 (SR34066)  
Dog 2019 - sites 2 and 3 (SR34180)

The GPC analysis was run on the Waters 150C GPC at 140°C using 1,2,4 trichlorobenzene as a mobile phase with Waters GPC columns. The instrument was calibrated with polypropylene standards.

Inherent Viscosity (IV) was determined on ETHILON™ and Novafil sutures explanted from dogs after seven years. The IV data<sup>1</sup> was compared to IV data from one and two year explants. The following results were found:

- 1) No significant differences were seen in IV values after one and two years.
- 2) Seven year IV values ranged from 75% to 93% of the one and two year IV values for ETHILON sutures.
- 3) Seven year IV values ranged from 75% to 90% of the one and two year values for Novafil.

The dog explant samples examined were from duplicate sites on four dogs for each time period (one, two and seven years). The IV data was determined using concentrations of 0.1 dl/g with HFIP as a solvent at 25°C.

#### OPTICAL MICROSCOPY and SCANNING ELECTRON MICROSCOPY (E.Lindemann)

##### Conclusions

- The 7 year in-vivo results generally substantiated the five year findings. They also closely correspond to the observations of explanted sutures from the dog that died prematurely after 6 years and 10.5 month implantation time.
- Degradation in PROLENE is still increasing and PVDF, even though a few cracks were found, is still by far the most surface resistant in- house made suture in terms of cracking.
- Of the eight explanted ETHILON sutures all showed heavy cracking and, in many cases, abrasion of the dyed surface layer. A decrease in the suture diameter was apparent in several cases.
- Cracks were not found in the seven Novafil explants. However a few longitudinal scratches probably due to mechanical damage and one longitudinal crack were observed.

##### Introduction

In November 1985 twenty-four dogs had been implanted with sets of ETHILON, PROLENE, PVDF and Novafil sutures for a ten year study. In 1990, after five years, explants from 5 beagle dogs were described in " TEN YEAR IN-VIVO STUDY SCANNING ELECTRON MICROSCOPY FIVE YEAR REPORT" by Elke Lindemann. The next explantation, after 7 years, was to start in June 1992. However, after 6 years and 10.5 months dog #1995 died prematurely. The microscopical examination of those explants was described in " TEN YEAR IN-VIVO STUDY: SCANNING ELECTRON AND LIGHT MICROSCOPY INTERIM REPORT ON DOG #1995 AFTER 6 YEARS, 10.5 MONTH, SR# 33788 and are included in the conclusion section of this report. In June of 1992 after 7 years, sutures were explanted from another set of 4 dogs. This report presents the results of the light and scanning electron microscopical examination of those explants.

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<sup>1</sup>SR33853, SR34003, SR34066, SR34180

Experimental

Four dogs had been implanted in November 1985 with the following 5-0 sutures:

	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4	Site 5	Site 6
Dog 2001	PVDF	ETHILON	Novafil	PROLENE	PROLENE	Novafil
Dog 2007	PROLENE	Novafil	ETHILON	PVDF	PVDF	PROLENE
Dog 2019	Novafil	PROLENE	PROLENE	PVDF	ETHILON	ETHILON
Dog 2008	ETHILON	PROLENE	Novafil	PVDF	ETHILON	PVDF

Starting in June of this year the above dogs were sacrificed in weekly intervals. Approximately 20cm long sections of the explanted sutures were received in microscopy in glass vials which were kept refrigerated until they were examined.

Also the explanted LC 100 clip with about 2cm of each suture bundle was delivered in the same vial. The clip and the attached sutures were still deeply embedded in the surrounding tissue. These 'not cleaned' sutures were supposed to answer the question whether the process of cleaning and tissue removal might be responsible for an observed cracking. The primary concern of this study was however to examine the long pieces of explanted suture. Most of these specimens were still surrounded with some tissue, fortunately at a level low enough not to obscure examination in the light microscope under transmitted light. It was possible to examine the embedded PROLENE suture where the cracking of the suture was seen through the tissue. For this reason and time constrains the clip-attached sutures were not examined at this time.

To show that the drying and coating with a metal under vacuum, necessary for SEM examination, did not introduce cracking and other surface defects each strand of each long suture was 100% inspected in the Olympus Light Microscope in water. Oil, the usual medium for light microscopical inspection, was not chosen for this examination in order to eliminate surface changes during sample preparation. To cut down on lensing effects of the curved suture, the samples were photographed in polarized light using a 10x phase condenser with an ordinary transmitted light 20x objective (a 20x phase condenser was not available). The light diffraction introduced by the phase condenser was enough to allow an easier focusing at the focal plane of the largest diameter. Photomicrographs were prepared at 285x of areas which showed surface changes.

Strands of the suture including the above areas were then prepared for SEM observation in the JEOL JSM 840 AII by coating them under vacuum with gold to provide an electron conductive surface. Photomicrographs were prepared at 500x magnification.

Results

**1) LM and SEM of PROLENE suture explants from seven implantation site.**

In Figure 1A through 1D one area per site from each of the four dogs is shown in transmitted light. Out of seven sites cracking was found on PROLENE sutures from three sites. Notice the cracks observable through the still adhering tissue in Figure 1A in the suture from site 2.

In Figure 1 and 2 SEM views of areas are shown after most of the tissue had been carefully removed. Again out of seven sites sutures from three sites had areas which showed cracking.

**2) LM and SEM of ETHILON suture explants from six implantation sites.**

In Figure 3A through 3C sutures are shown from six different sites. Transmitted light allowed visualization of the differences between the intact dyed surface layer and the underlying colorless layers of the suture. In Figure 3A site 5 and Figure 3C site 3 the colorless area had not only lost its dyed surface layer but was abraded to such a degree that a decrease in suture diameter was found.

In Figures 3 and 4 the cracking and abrasion on sutures from all six sites, as observed with the SEM, is shown. Here also the decrease in diameter is particularly dramatic in Figure 3 site 1.

**3) LM and SEM of PVDF suture explants from six implantation sites.**

Figure 5A through 5C show six sites of PVDF explants as seen with the light microscope. Notice the intact surface on all the sutures.

In Figures 5 and 6 the SEM examination of the PVDF sutures is shown. Only on the suture from one site (Figure 6 site 6) some cracks are found. The surfaces of the sutures from the other five sites show some striations which could be mechanical damage, otherwise the surfaces look intact. The contaminant on the site 4 (Figure 5) suture is tissue which had not been removed completely.

**4) LM and SEM of Novafil suture explants from five implantation sites.**

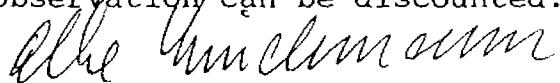
Figure 7A through 7C show the Novafil sutures as observed with the light microscope. All surfaces from all sites look undamaged. Figure 7 and 8 show the SEM examination of these sutures. A few longitudinal scratches and cracks were found, see sites 1,2,3 (Figure 7,8). Also on the site 2 suture (Figure 8) still adhering tissue is found.

**5) Degradation dependency on implantation site**

To probe the question as to whether one implantation site might be more or less stressful towards the suture, a comparison was made of the six sites.

	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4	Site 5	Site 6
Dog 1995	ETHILON cracks	PVDF	PROLENE cracks	Novafil	Novafil	ETHILON cracks
Dog 2001	PVDF	ETHILON cracks	Novafil	PROLENE	PROLENE cracks	Novafil
Dog 2007	PROLENE	Novafil scratch	ETHILON cracks	PVDF	PVDF	PROLENE cracks
Dog 2019	Novafil scratch	PROLENE	PROLENE	PVDF	ETHILON cracks	ETHILON cracks
Dog 2008	ETHILON cracks	PROLENE cracks	Novafil cracks	PVDF	ETHILON cracks	PVDF cracks

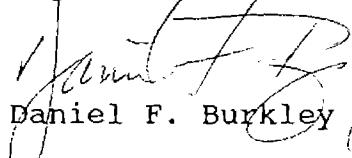
The only site, in the 5 dogs of this study, from which sutures were explanted that showed no surface damage was site 4. However, of those five sutures three were PVDF and one was Novafil. Those are the sutures that showed only marginal surface changes in this study. Therefore this observation can be discounted.



Elke Lindemann



Eugene P. Muse



Daniel F. Burkley

Attachment

7YEAR.DFB

Figure A - Comparison IR Spectra of Cracked and Non-cracked Regions of PROLENE (SR33788)

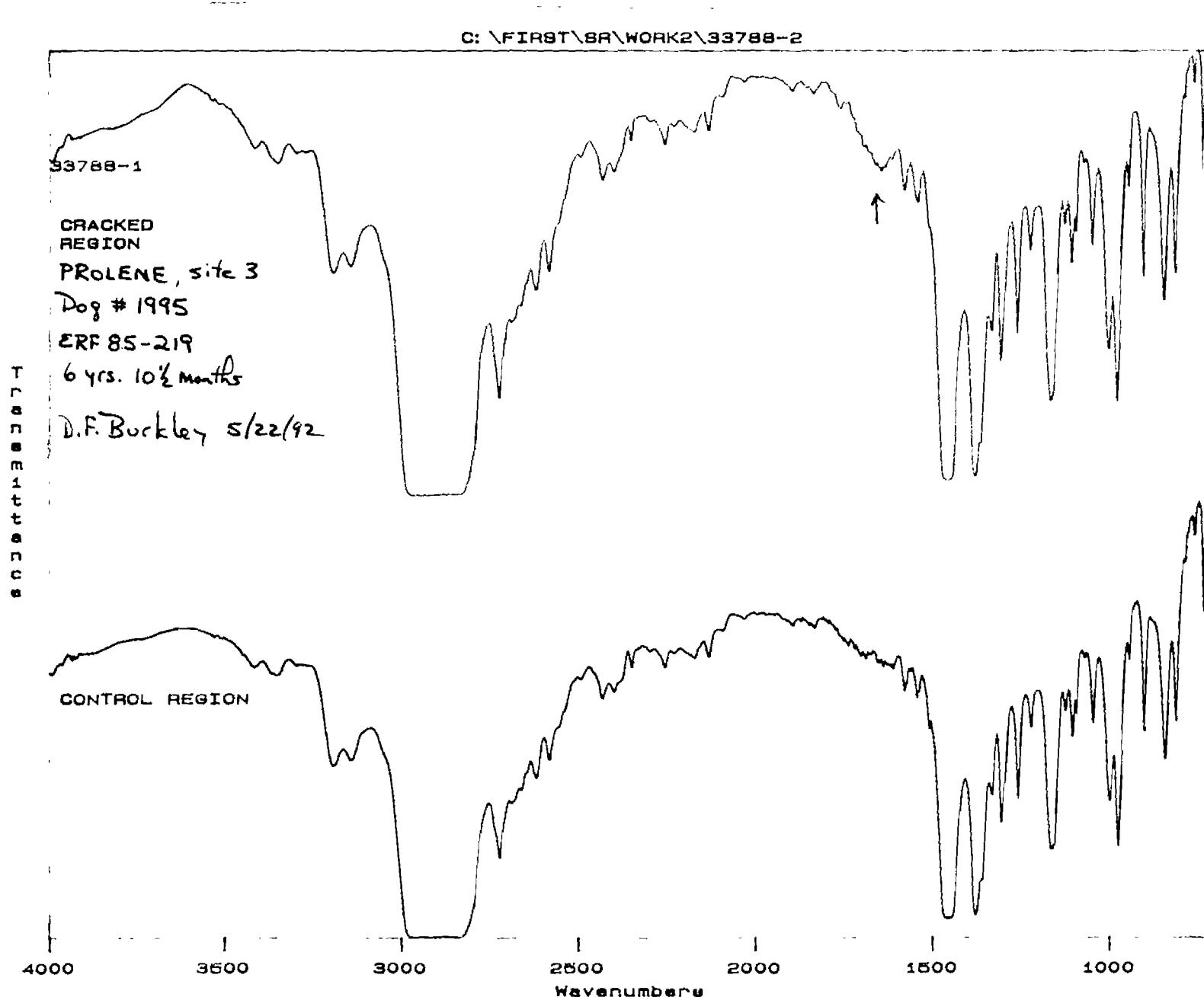


Figure B - Comparison IR Spectra of Cracked and Non-cracked Regions of ETHILON (SR33853)

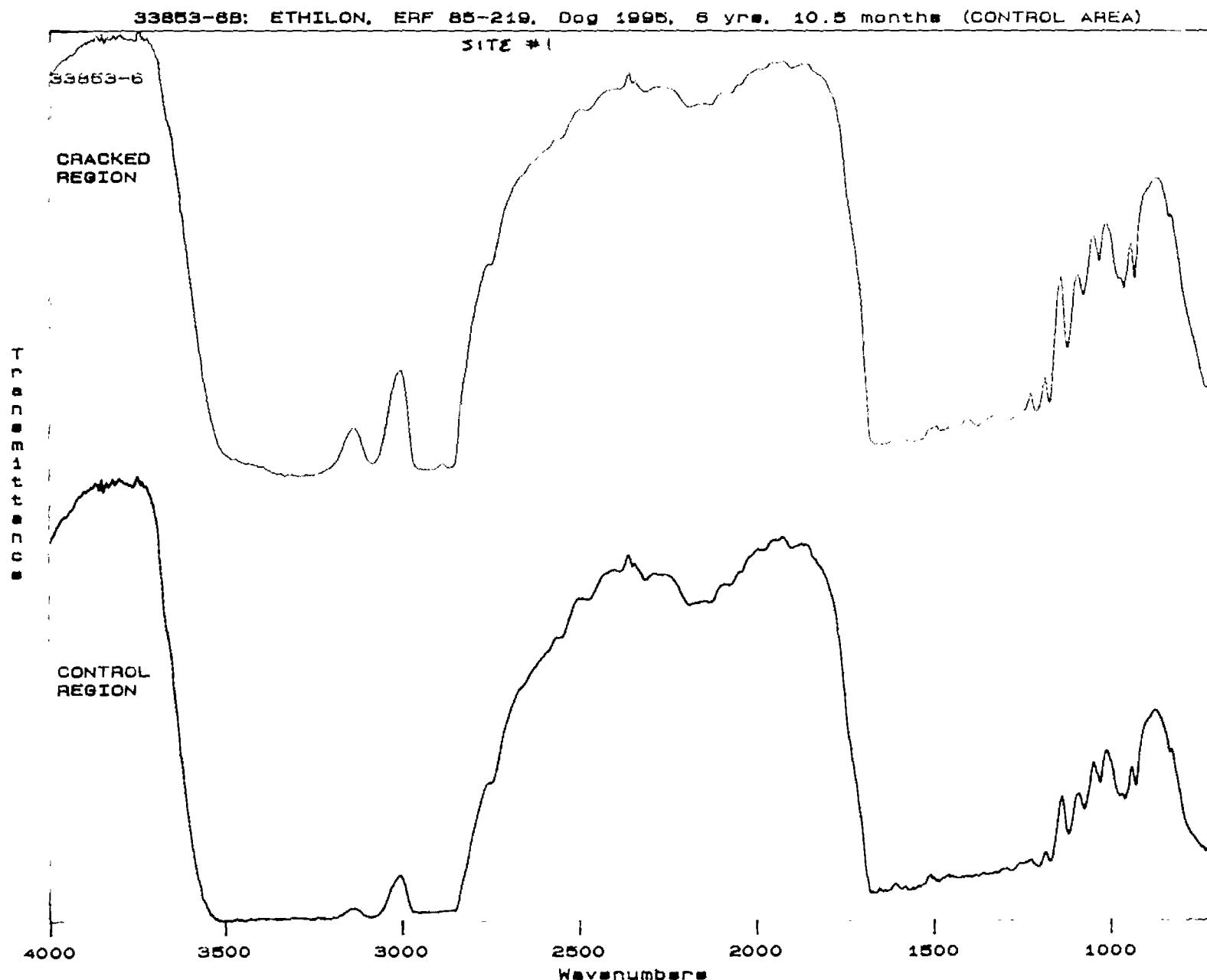
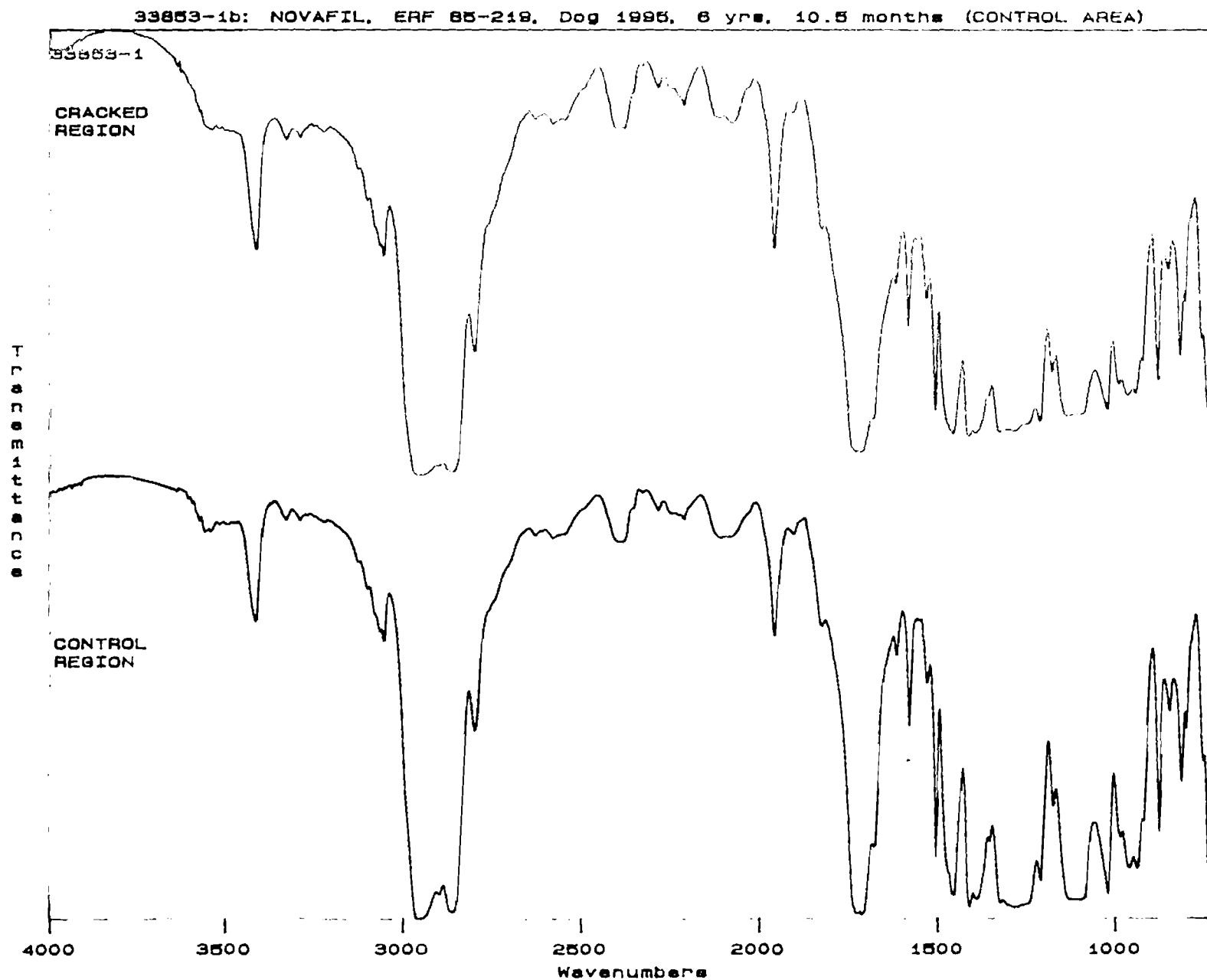


Figure C - Comparison IR Spectra of Cracked and Non-cracked Regions of Novafil (SR33853)



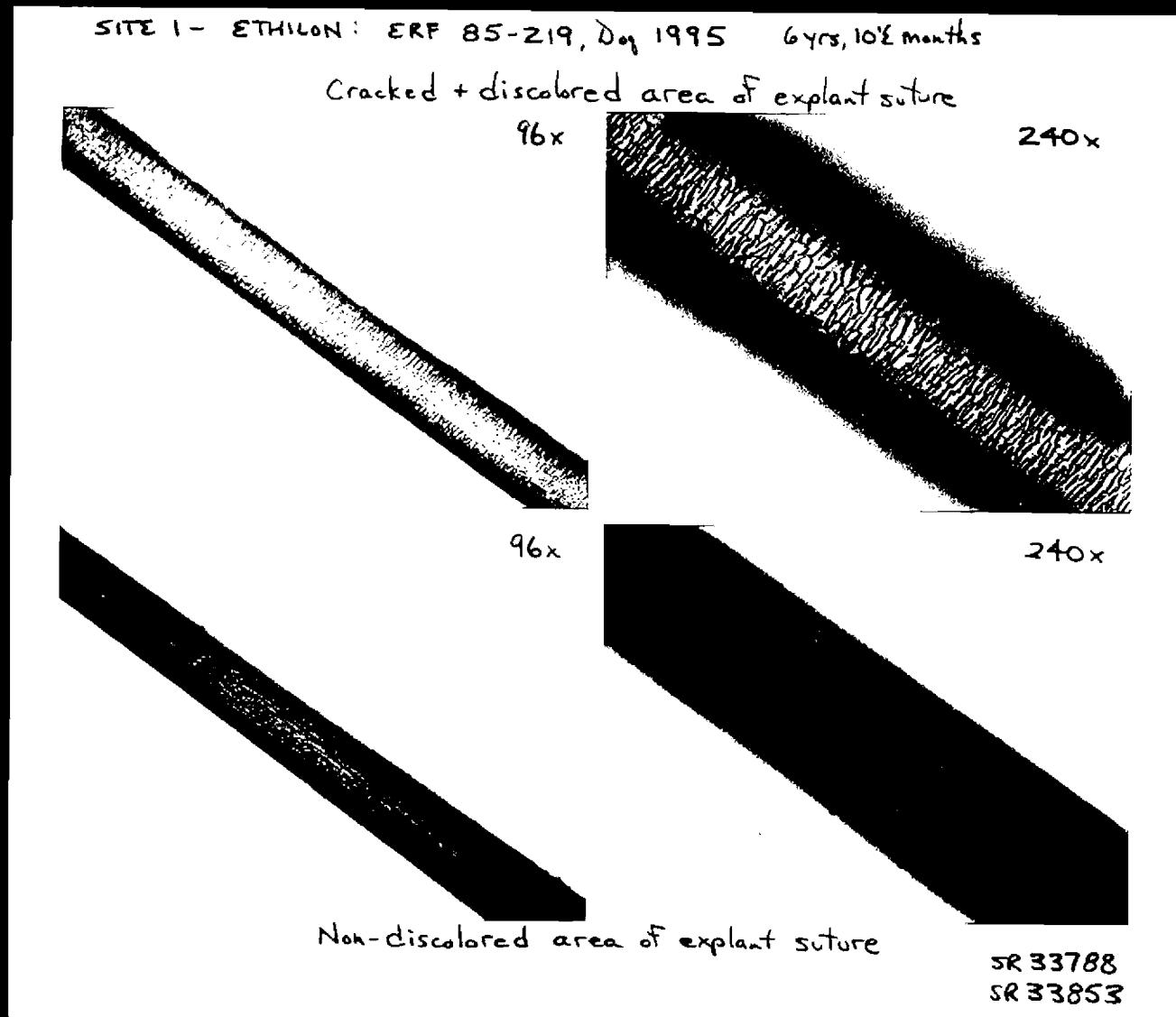


Figure D - Comparison Pictures of Cracked and Non-cracked Regions of ETHILON (SR33853)

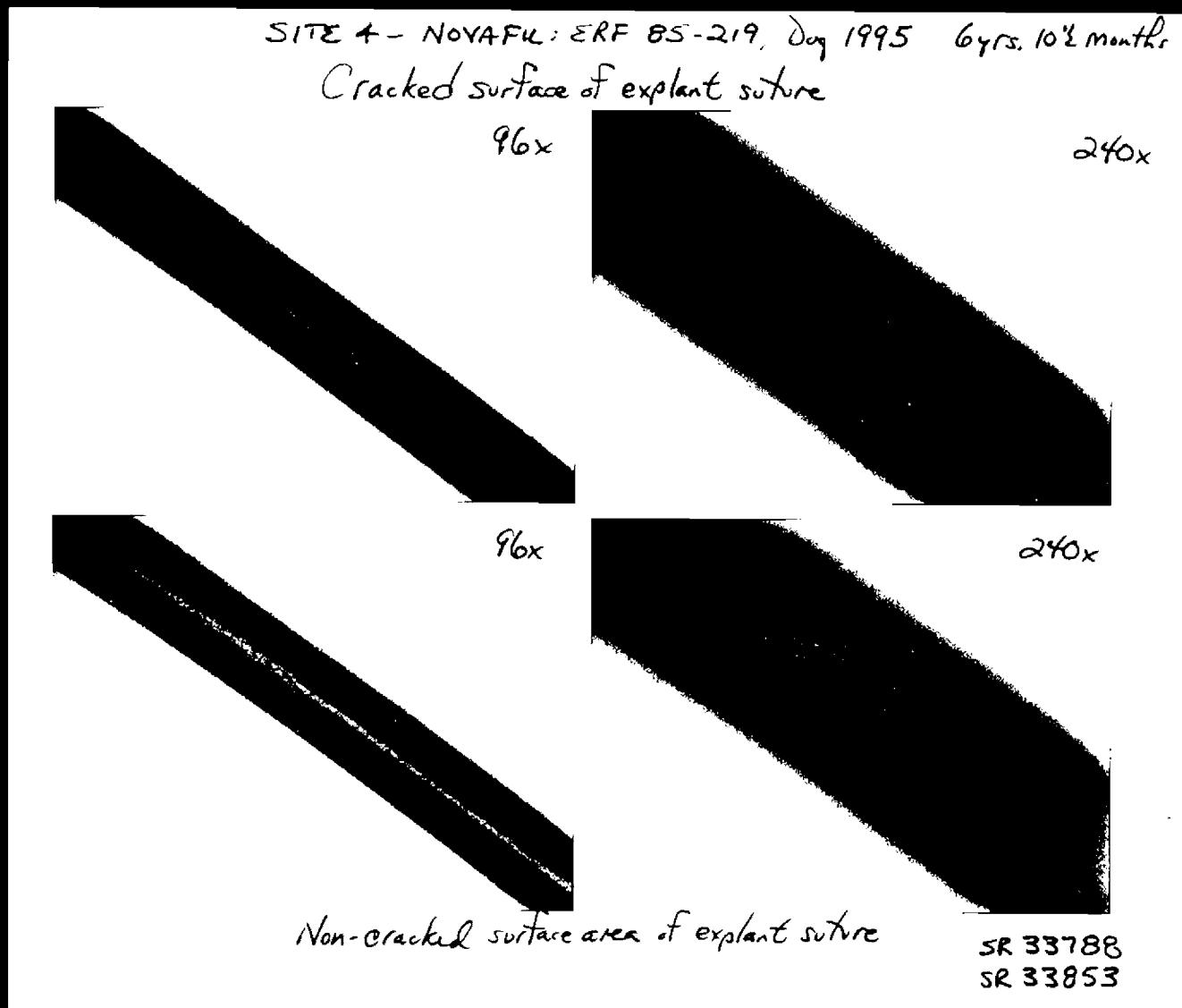
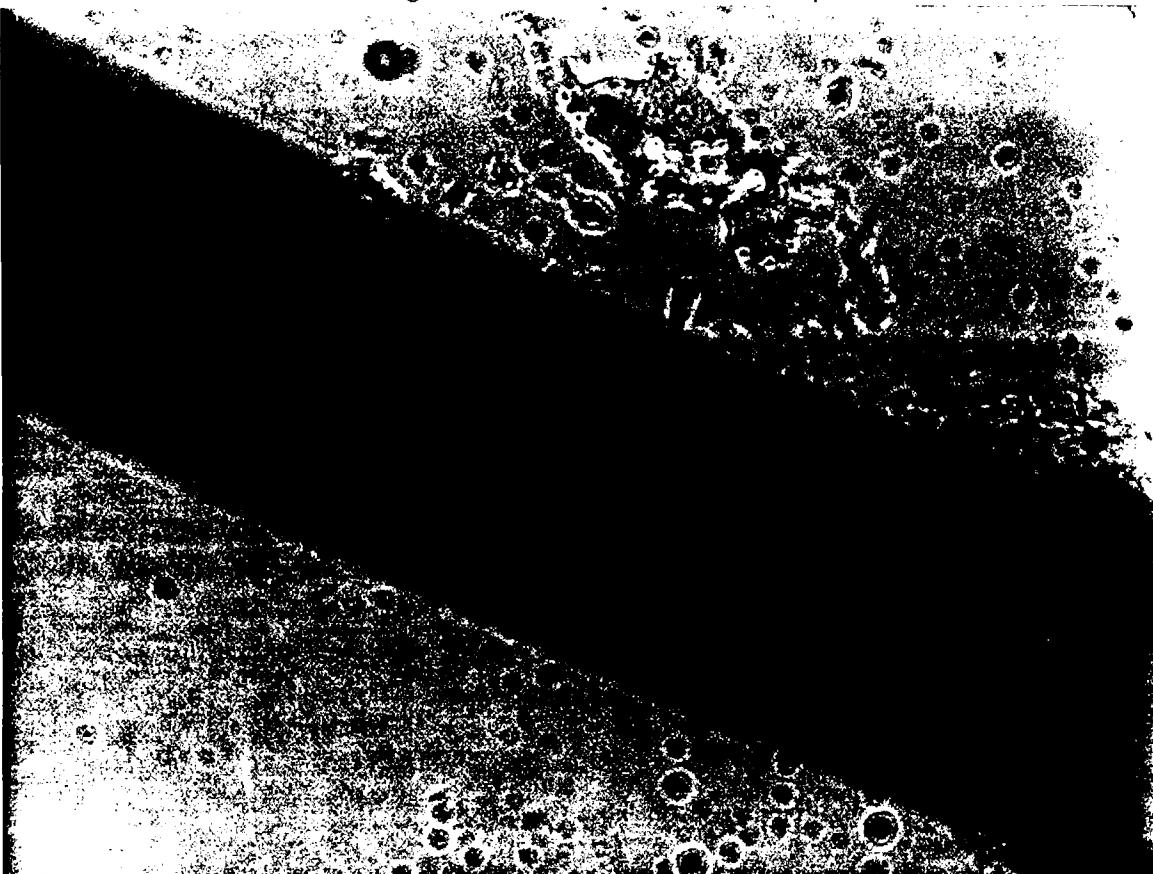
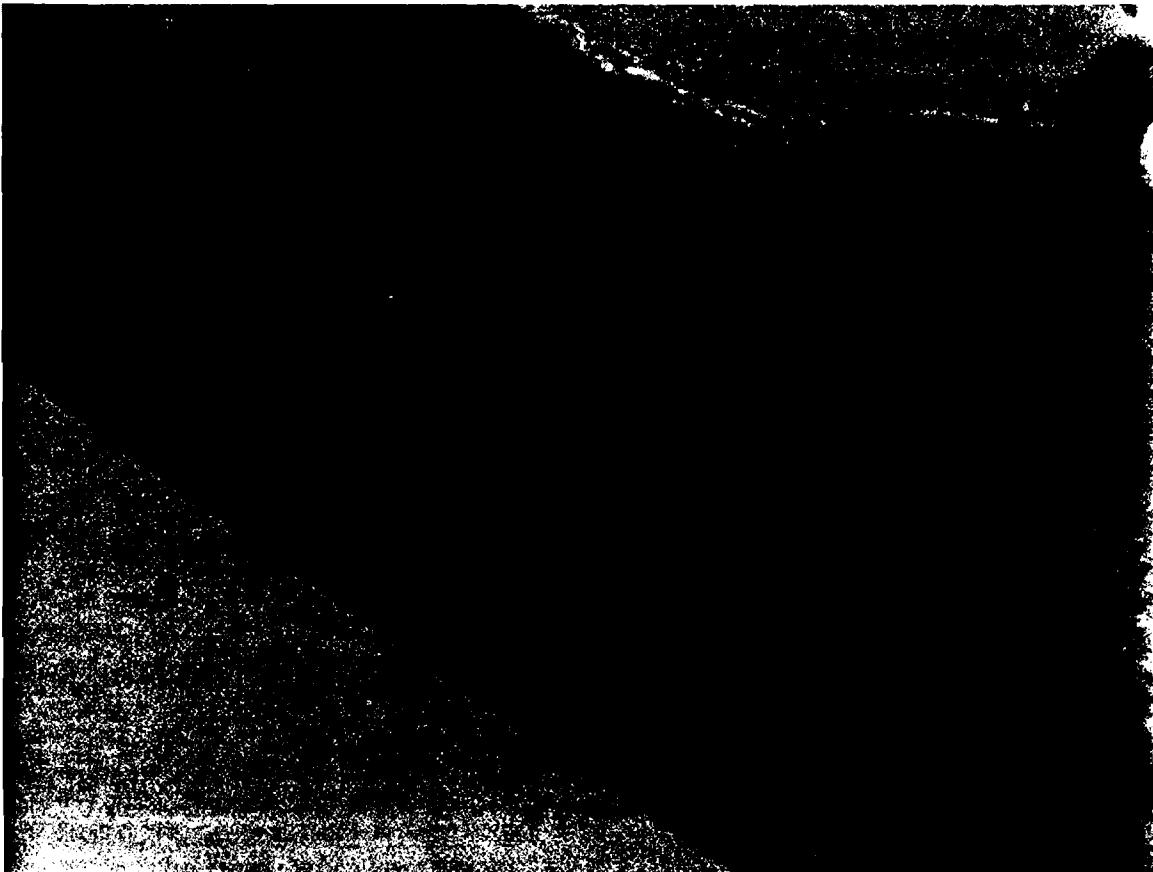


Figure E - Comparison Pictures of Cracked and Non-cracked Regions of Novafil (SR 33853)



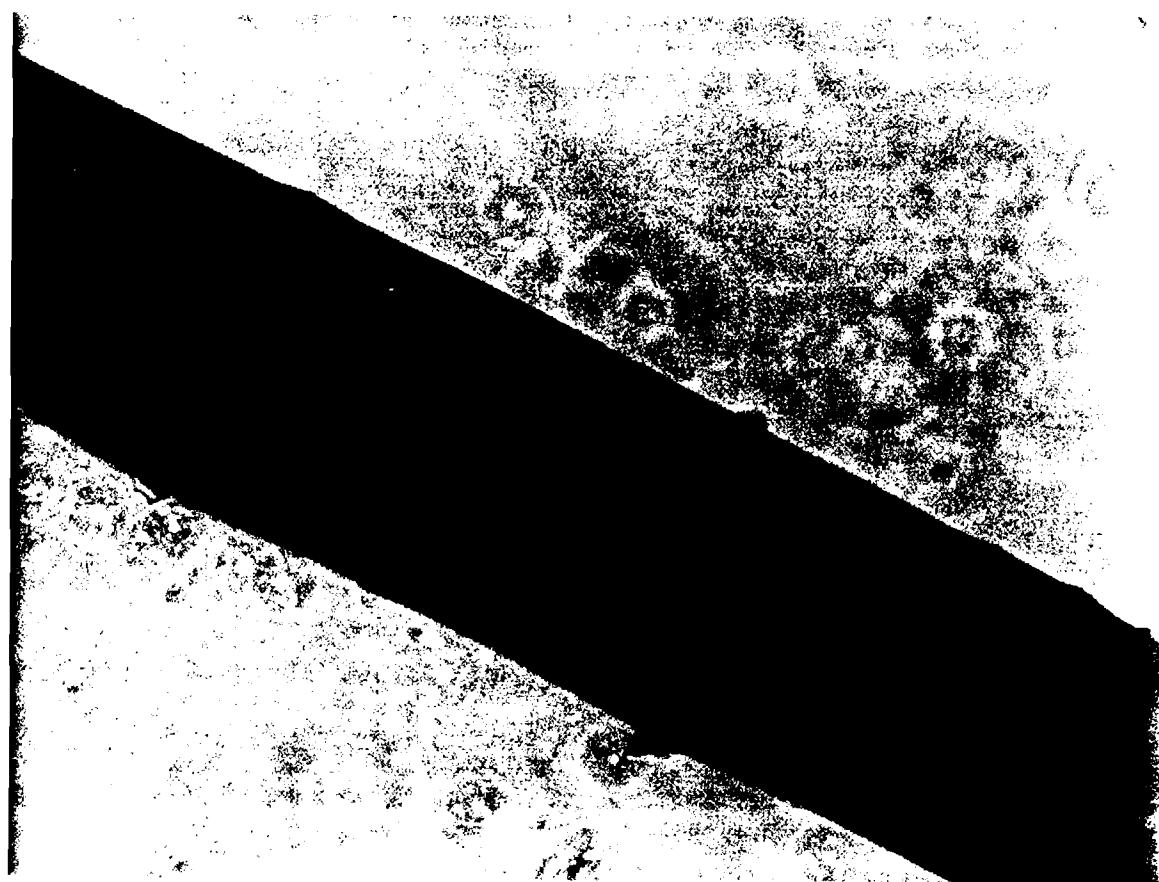
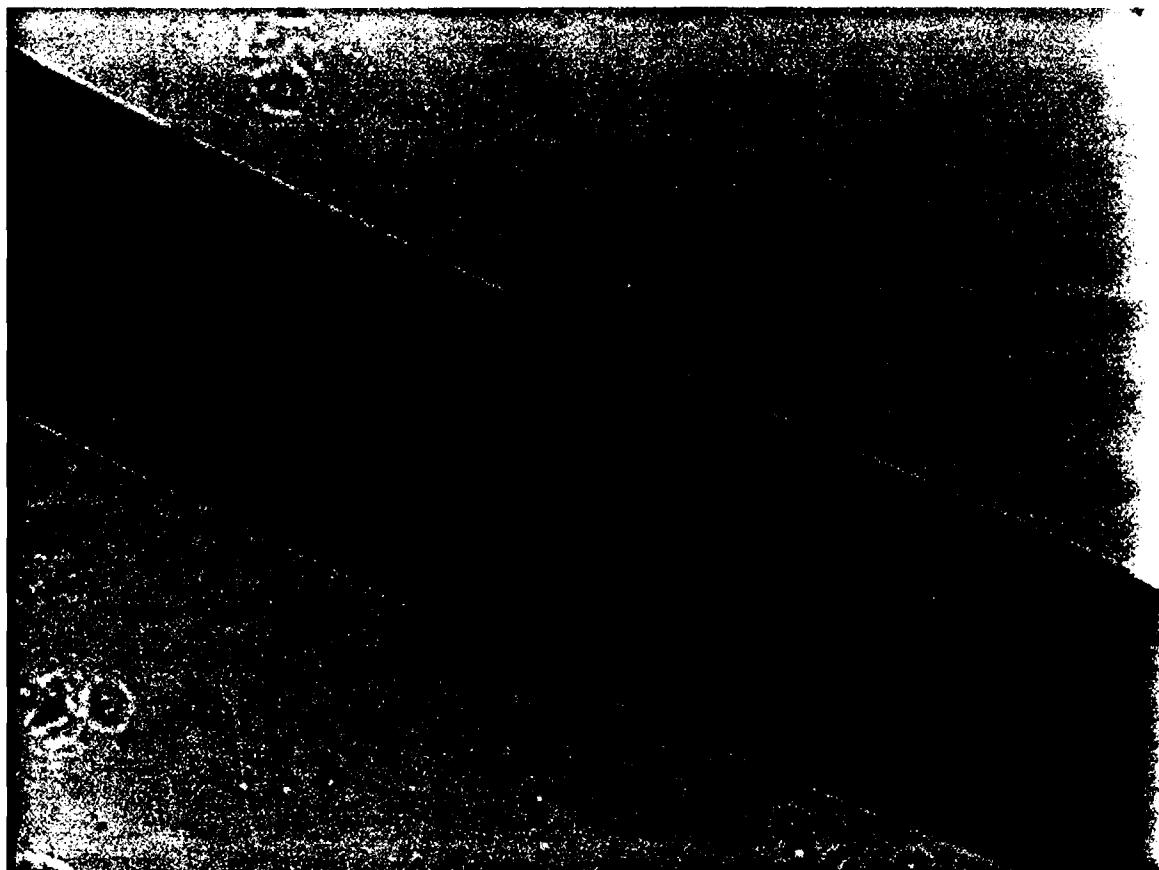
dog 2001 site 5



dog 2008 site 2

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Figure 1B 7 Year Prolene Explants

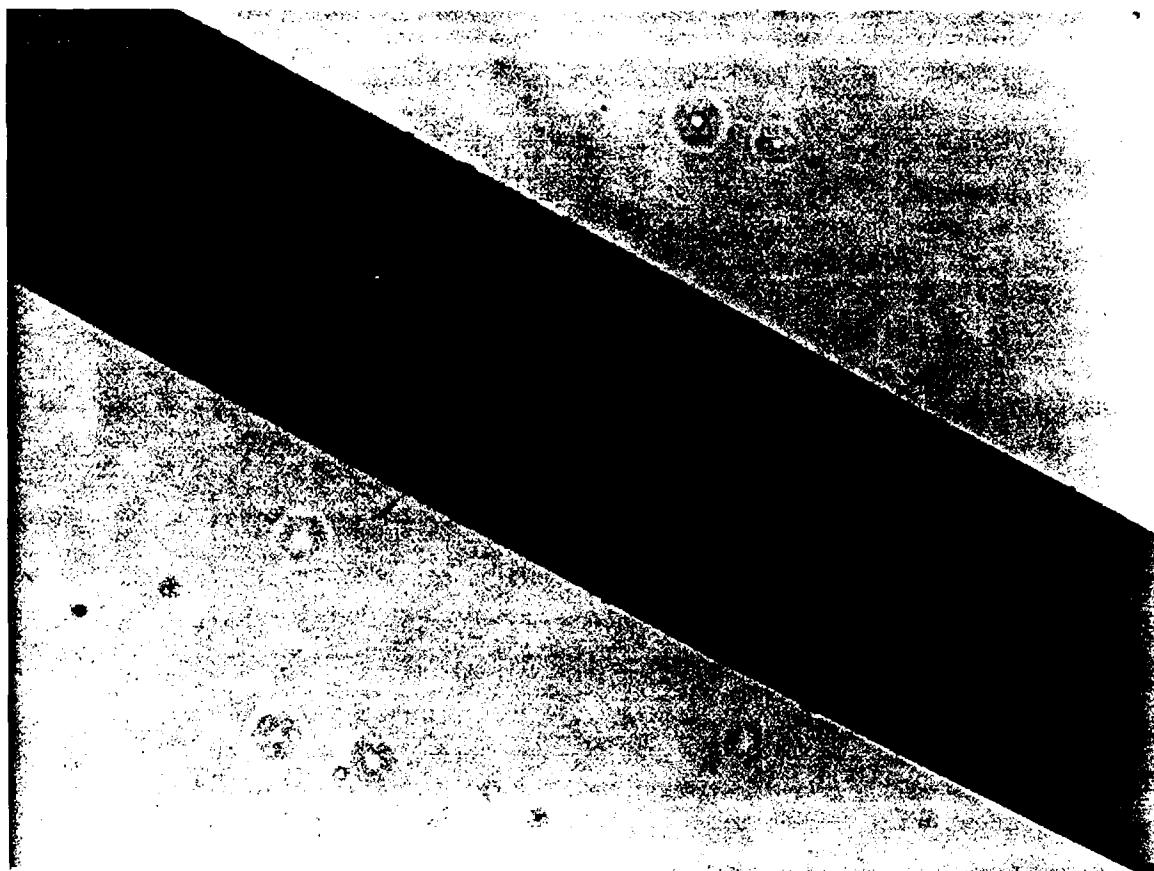


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Figure 1C 7 Year Prolene Explants



dog 2007 site 1

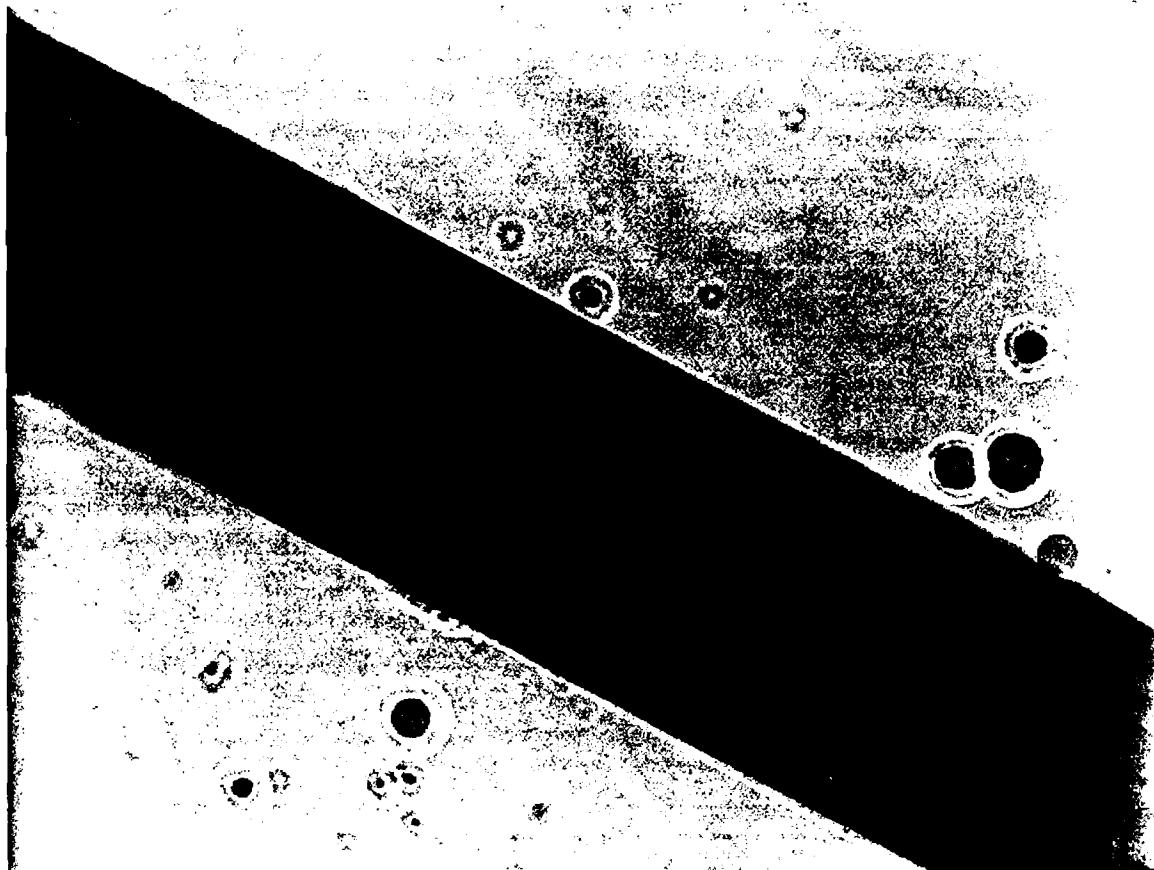


dog 2019 site 3

E. Lindemann 7/9/92 SR# 33985

Figure 1D 7 Year Prolene Explants

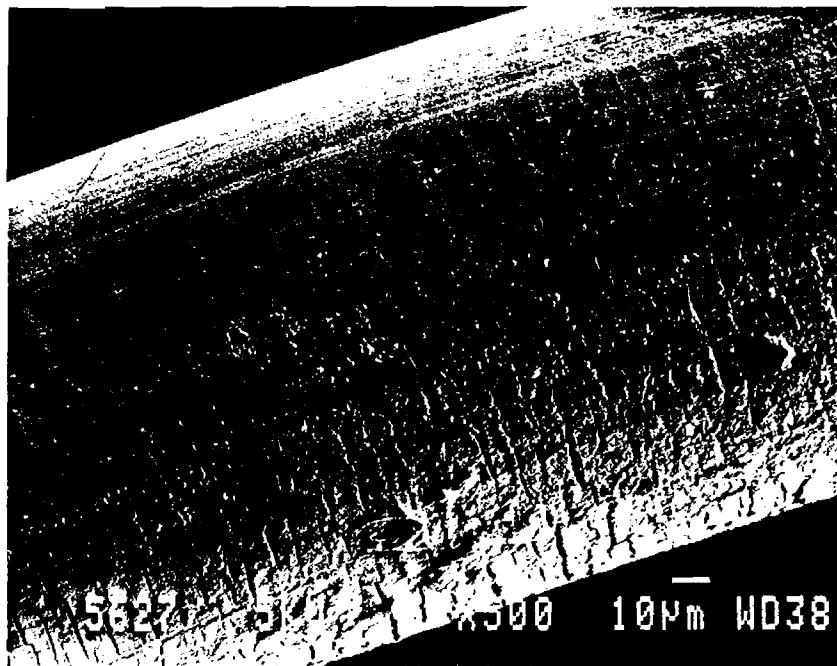
dog 2001 site 4



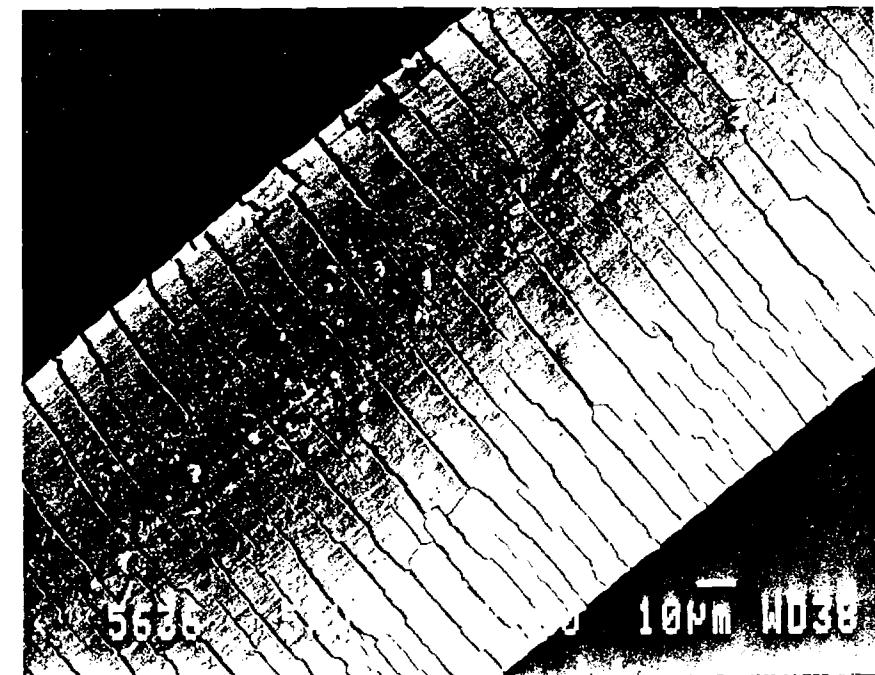
E. Lindemann 7/9/92 SR# 33985

Figure 1 7 Year Prolene Explants

dog 2001 site 5



dog 2008 site 2



dog 2007 site 6

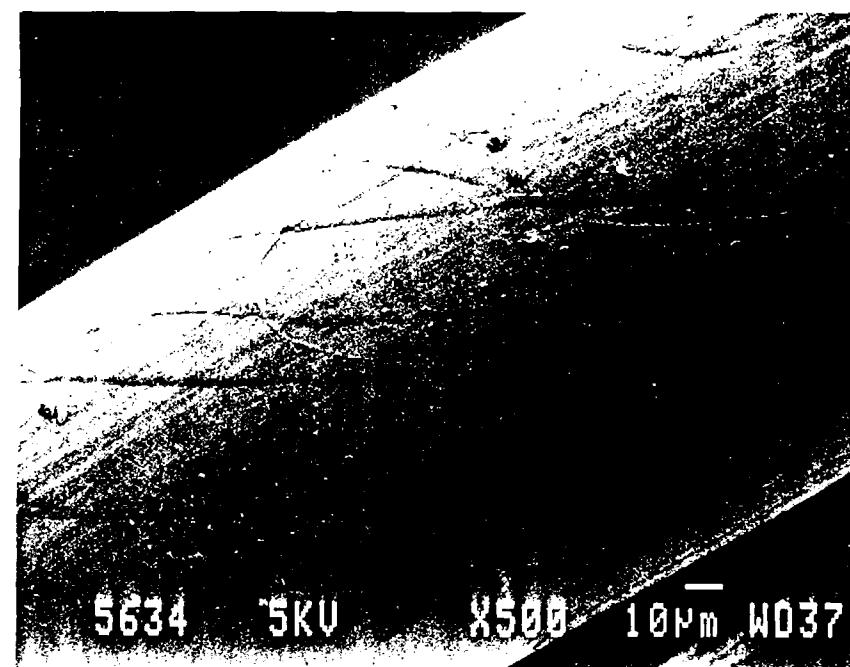
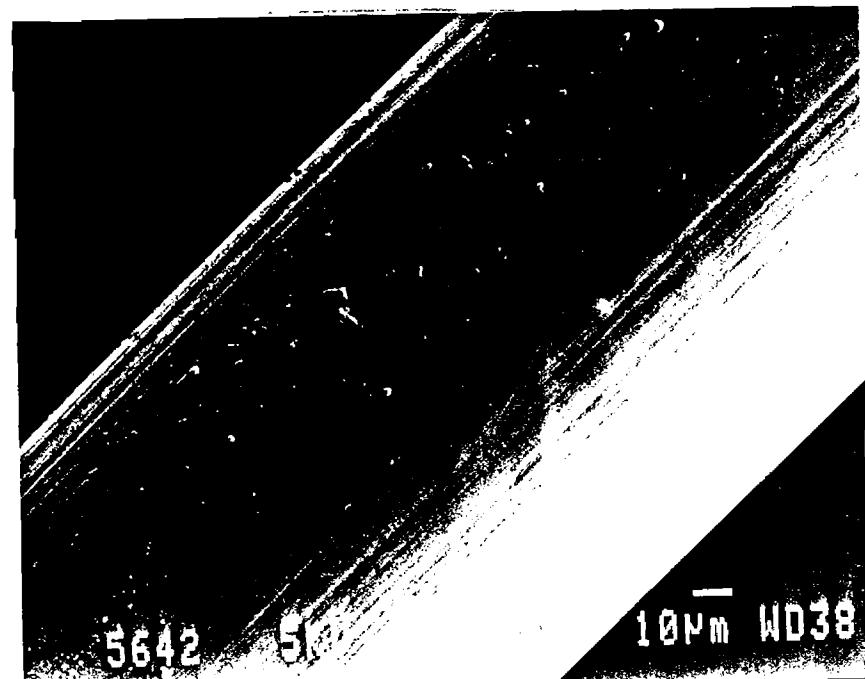
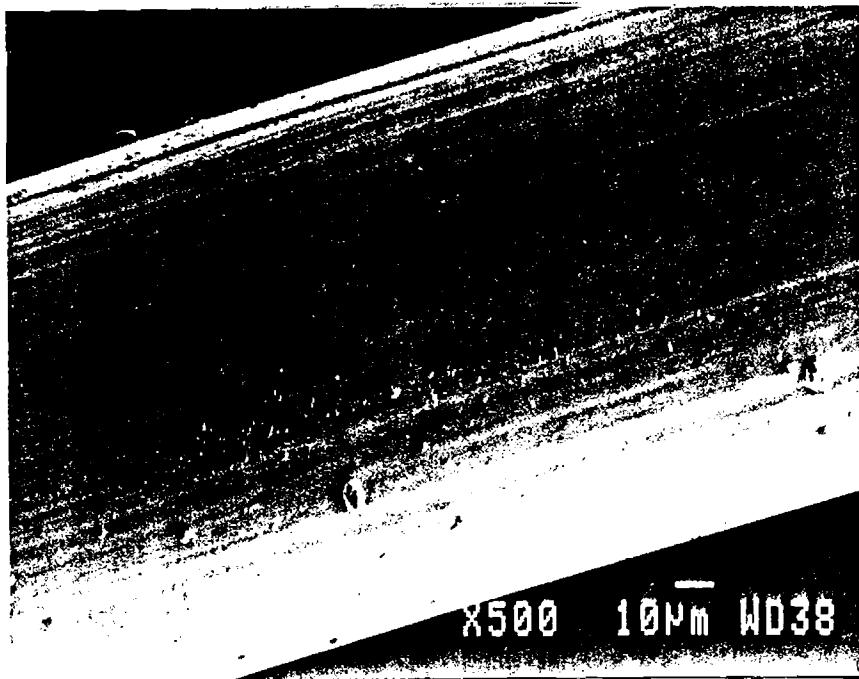
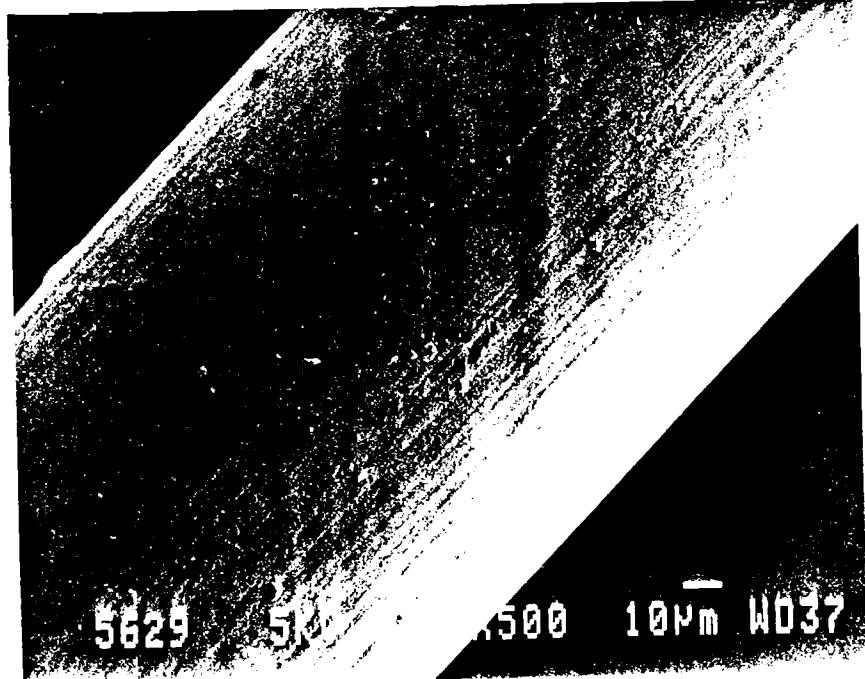


Figure 2 7 Year Prolene Explants

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dog 2007 site 1

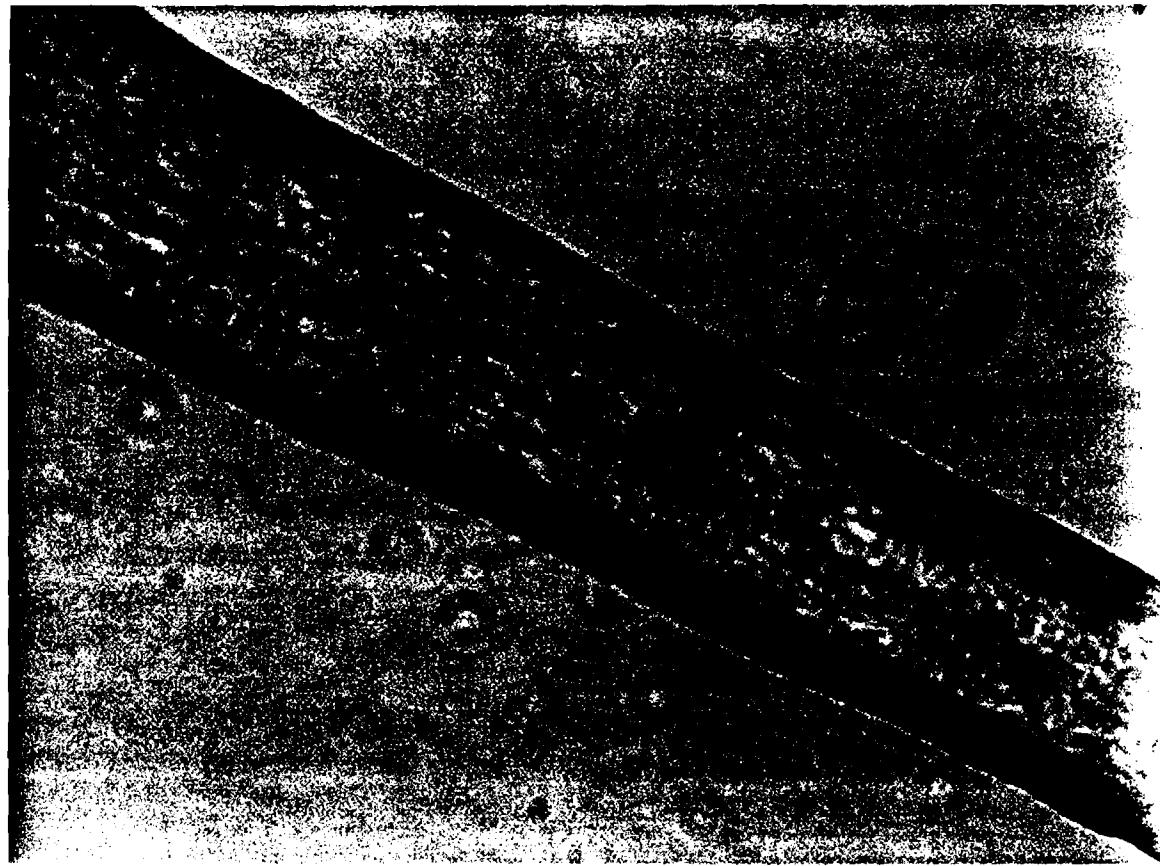
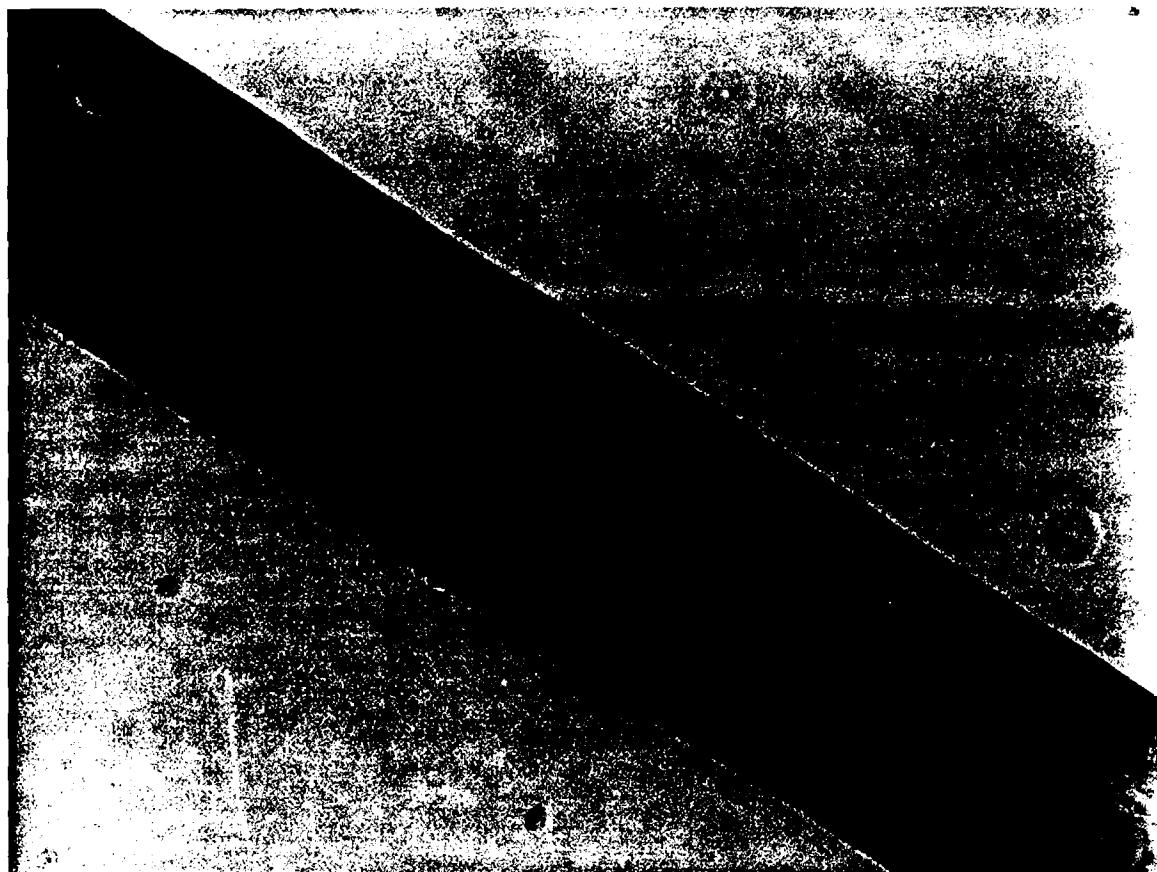
dog 2001 site 4



dog 2019 site 3

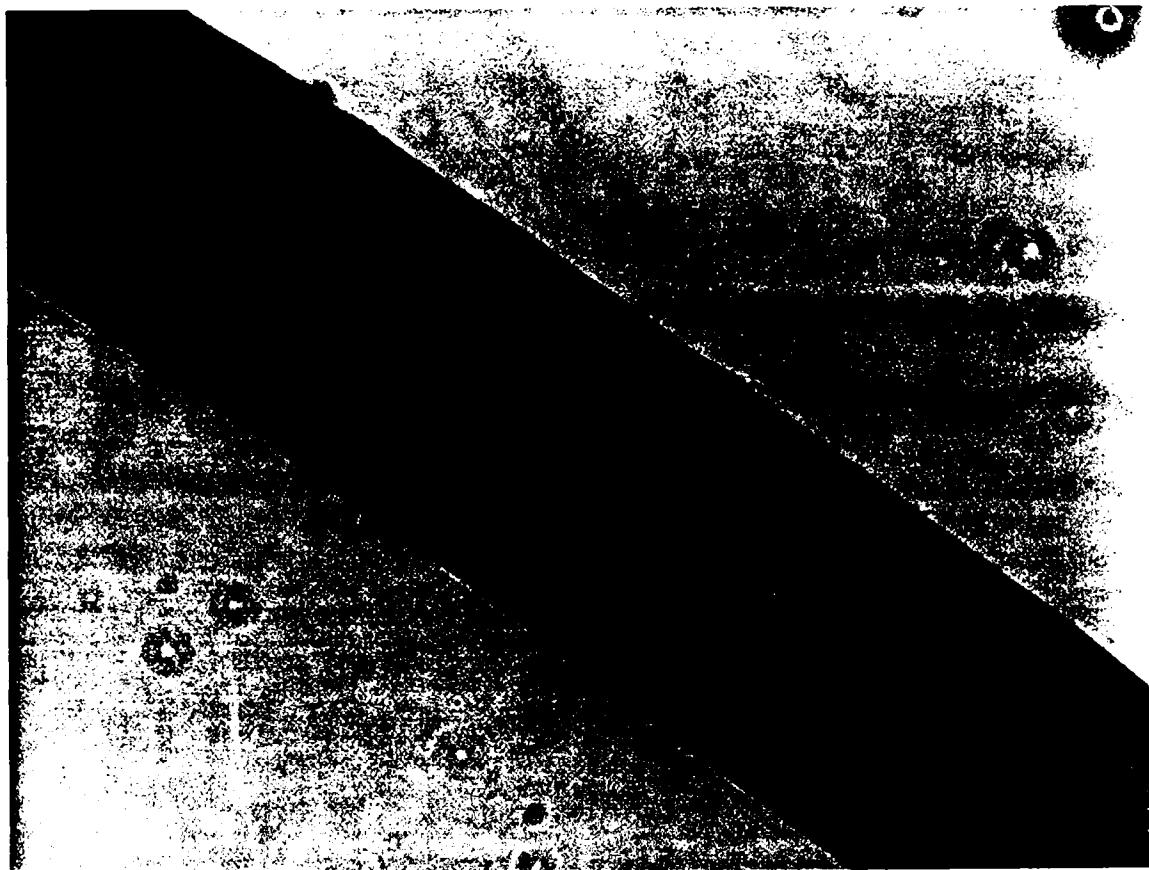
dog 2019 site 2

Figure 3A 7 Year Ethilon Explants



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Figure 3B 7 Year Ethilon Explants

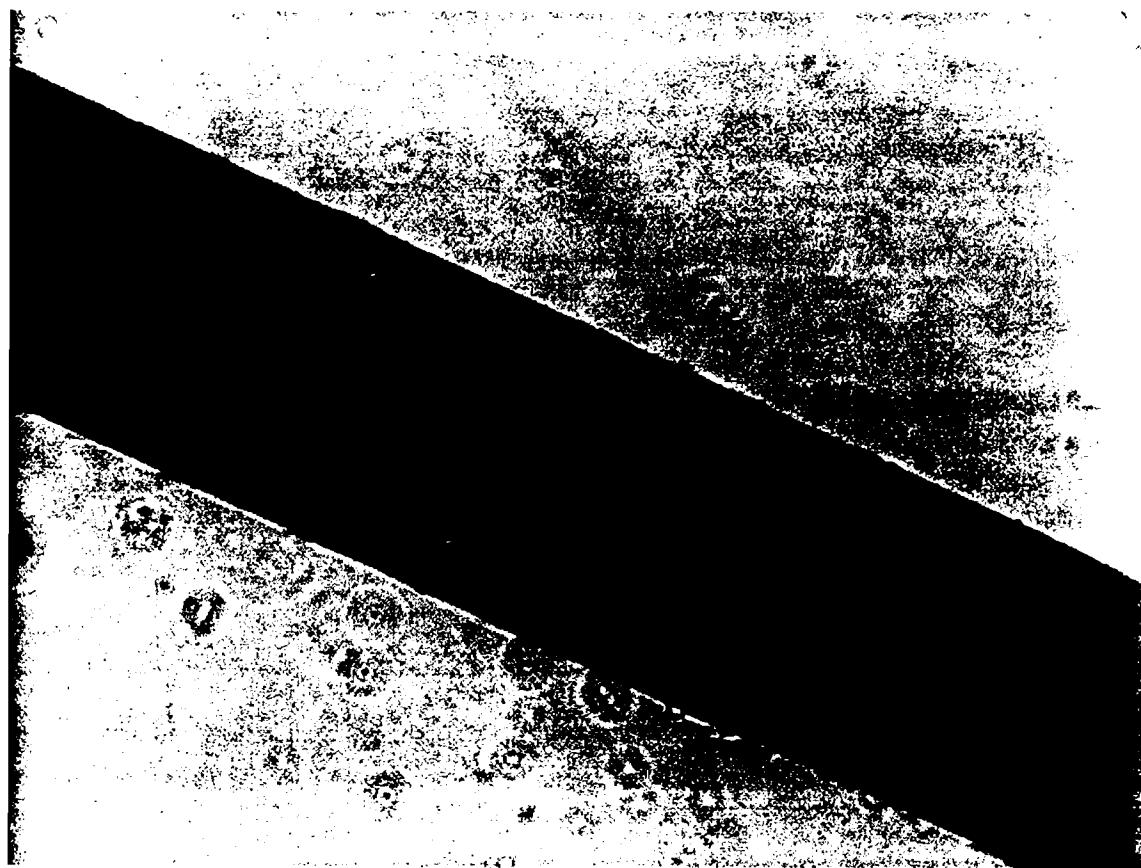


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Figure 3C 7 Year Ethilon Explants



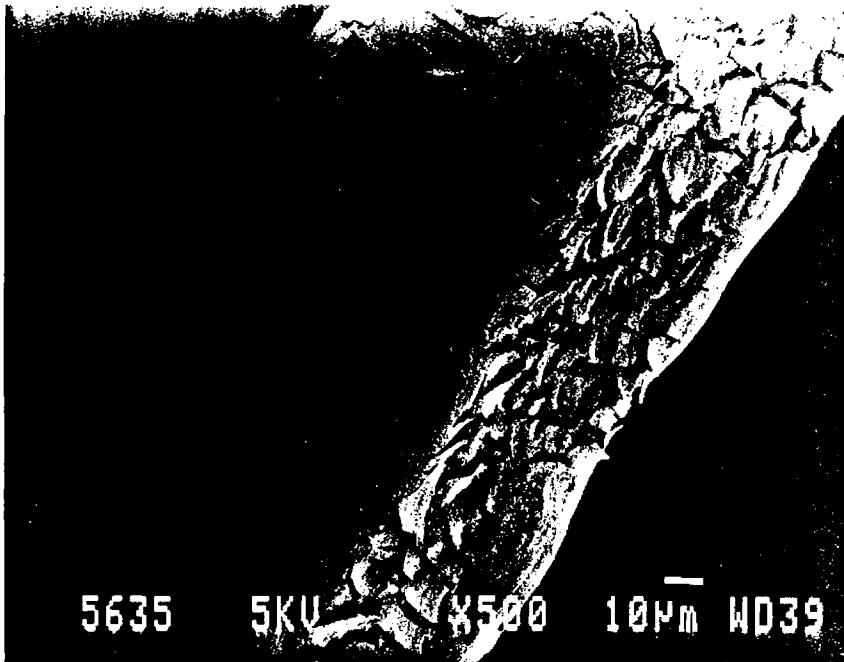
dog 2007 site 3



dog 2001 site 2

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dog 2008 site 1



dog 2008 site 5



dog 2019 site 5

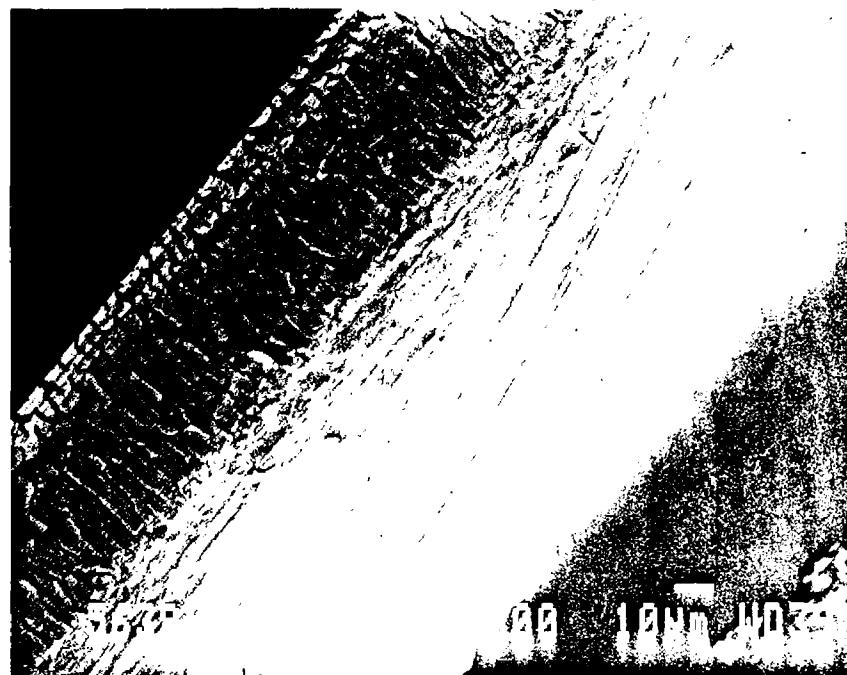
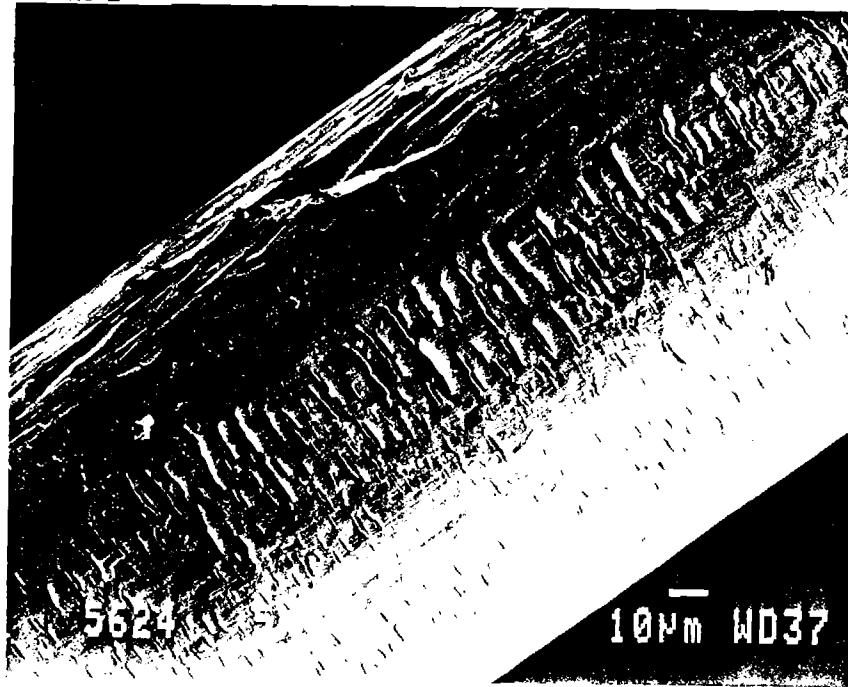


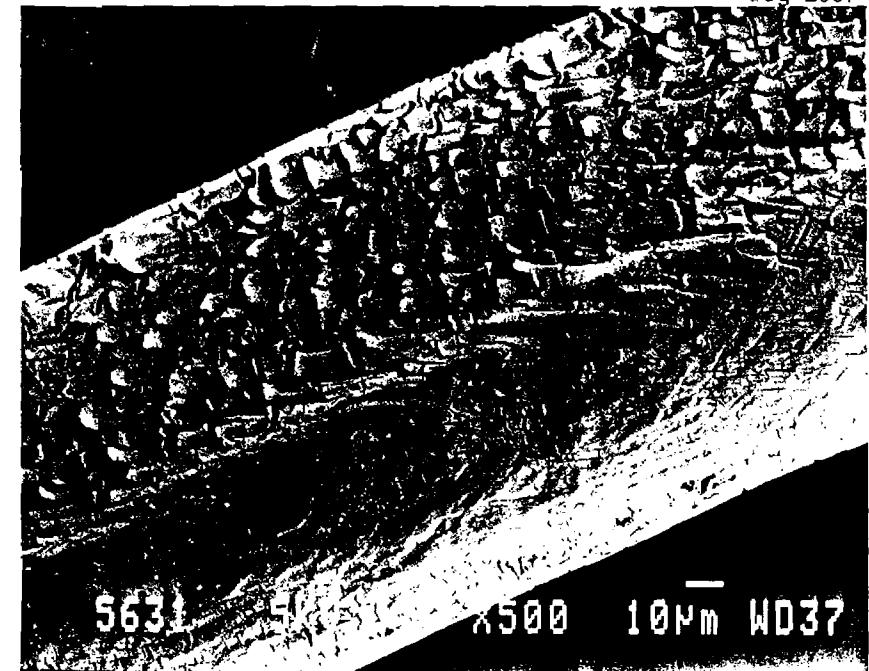
Figure 4 7 Year Ethilon Explants

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dog 2001 site 2



dog 2007 site 3



dog 2019 site 6

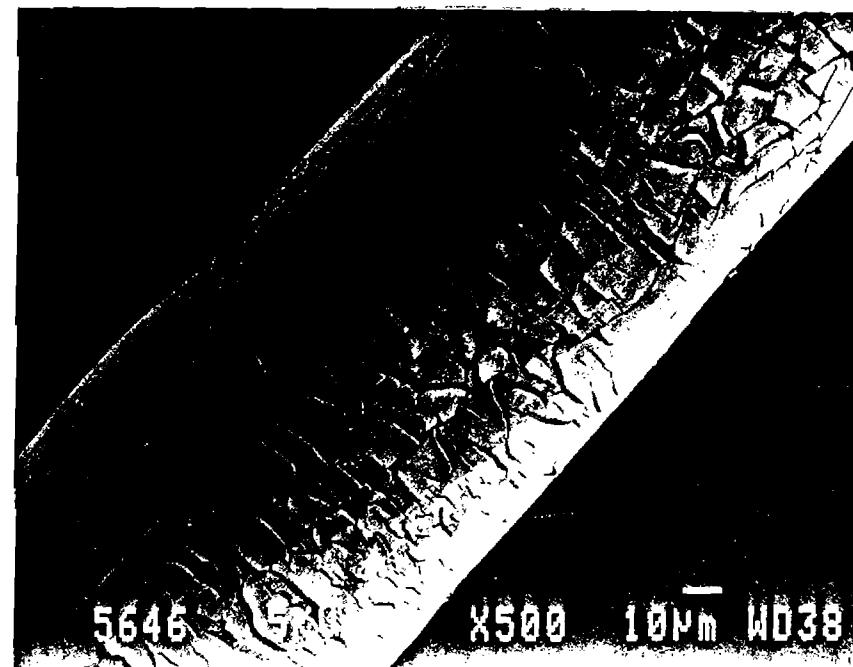
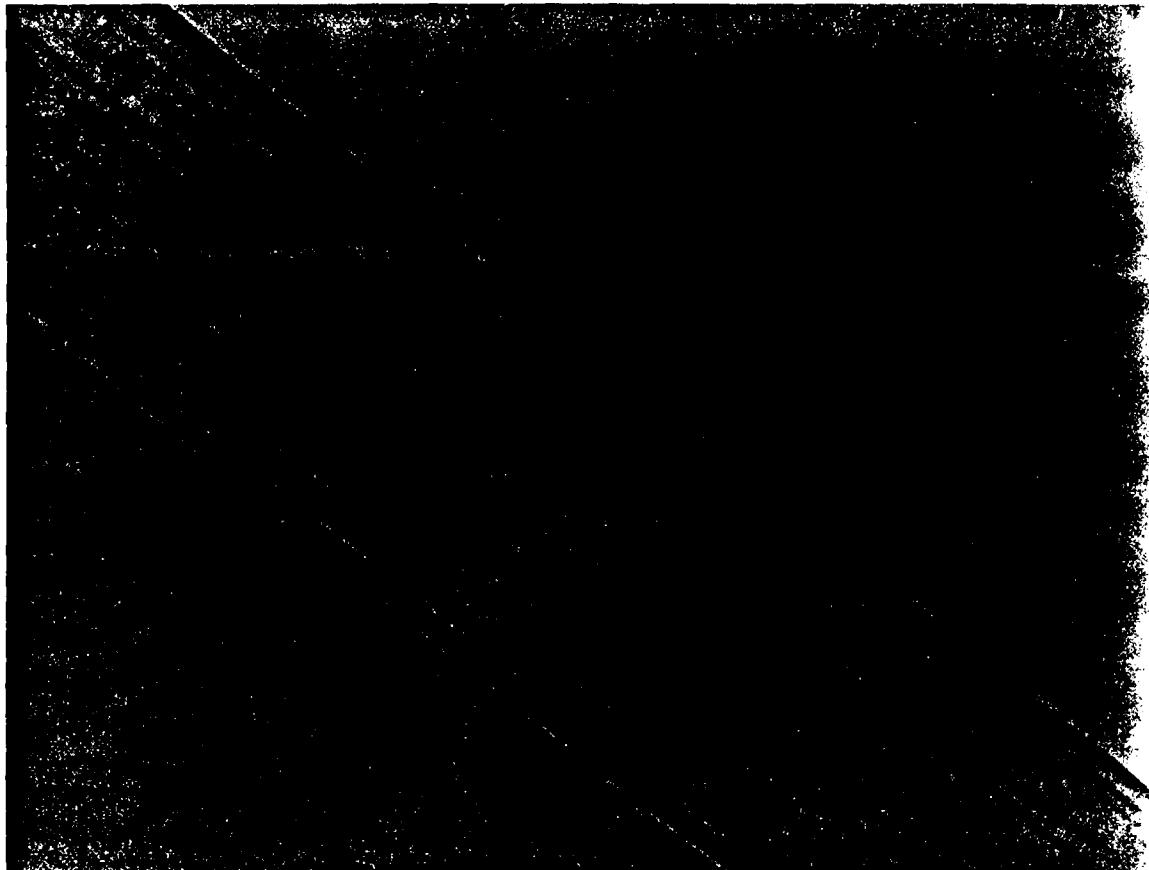
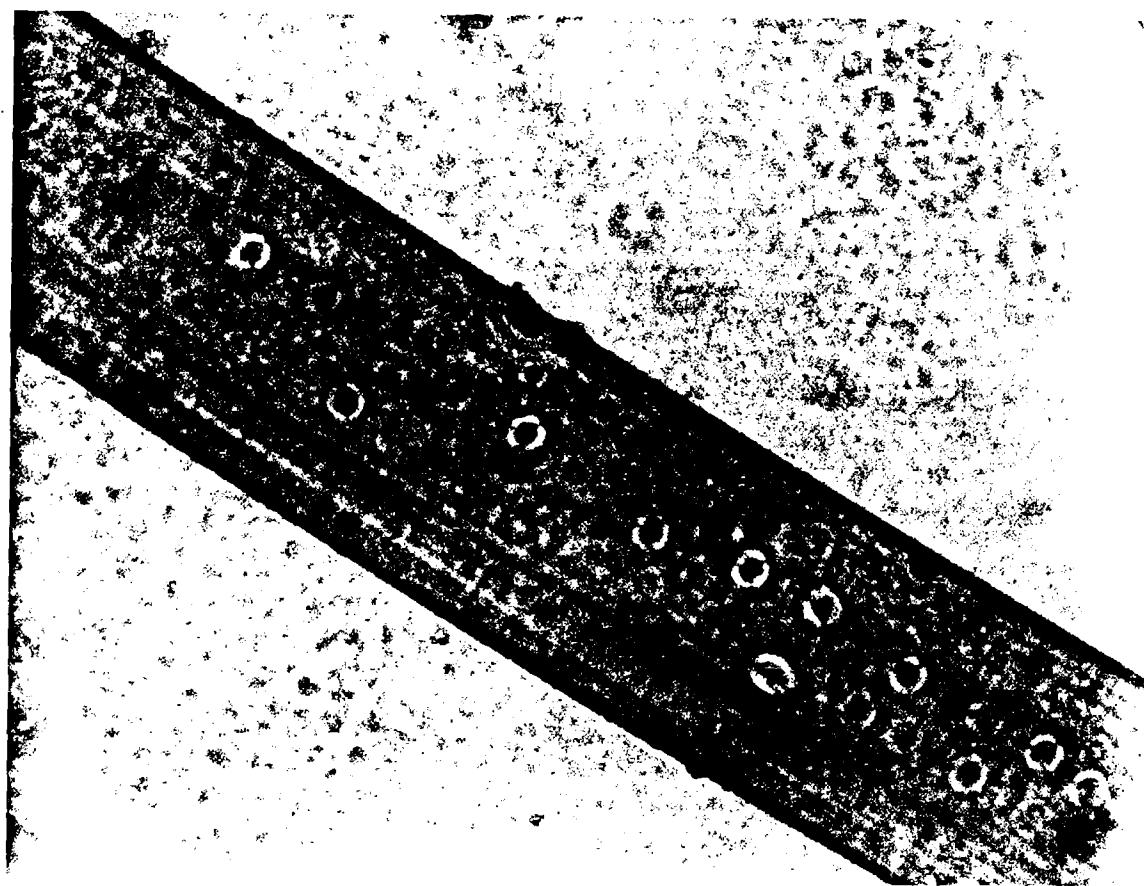


Figure 5A 7 Year PVDF Explants



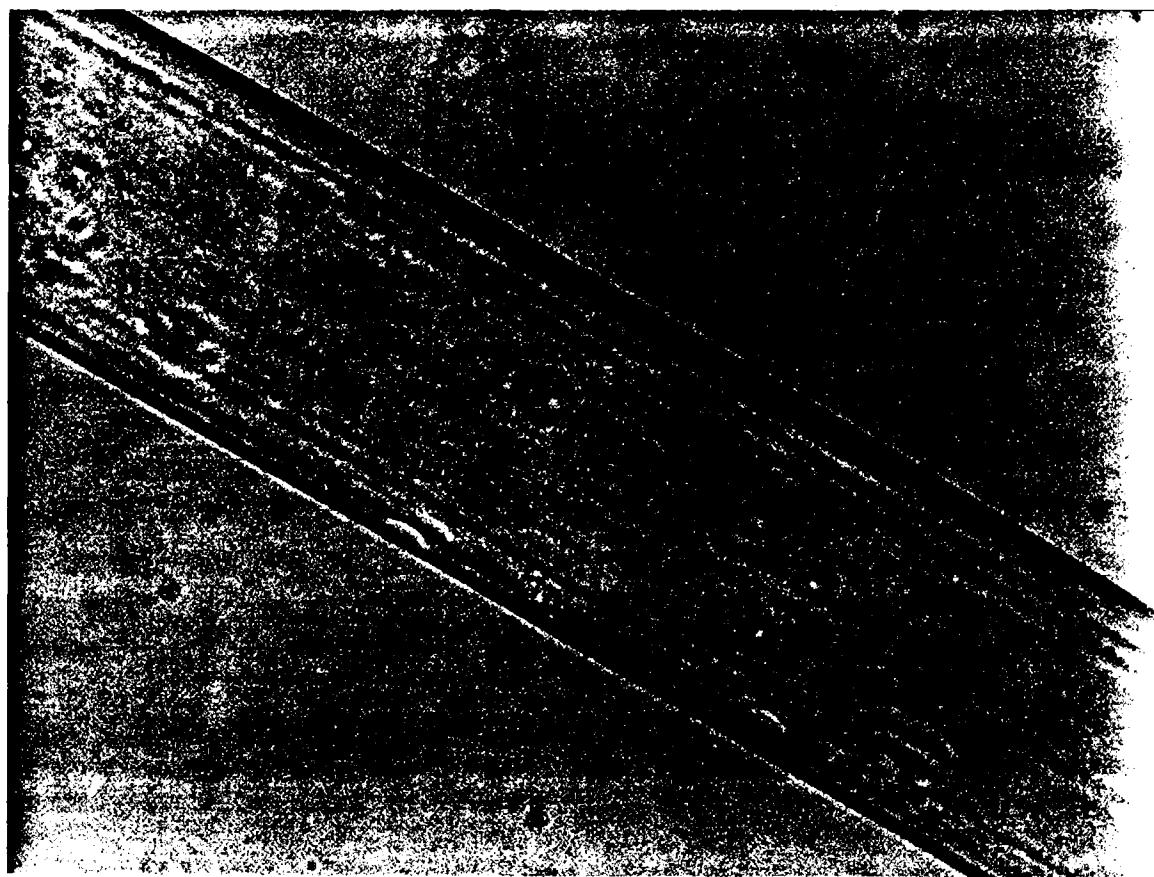
dog 2007 site 4



dog 2001 site 1

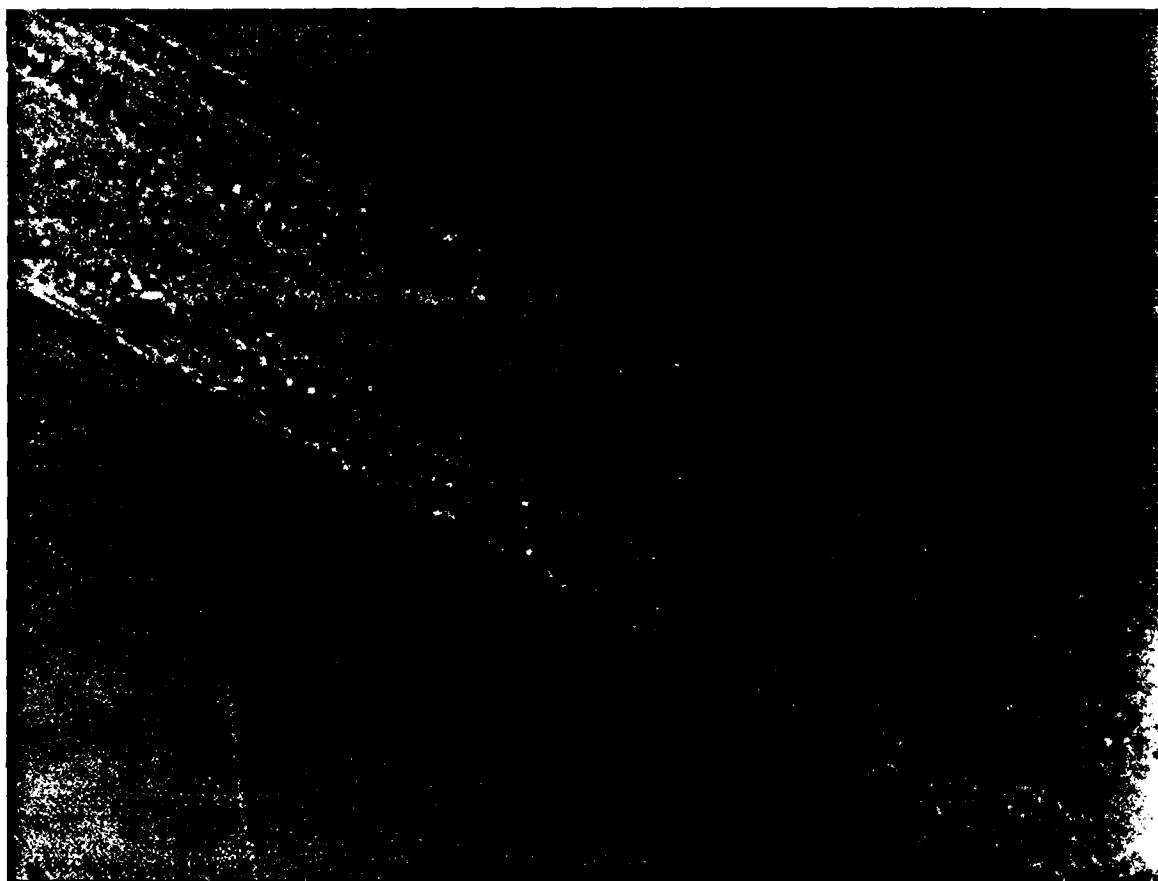
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Figure 5B 7 Year PVDF Explants

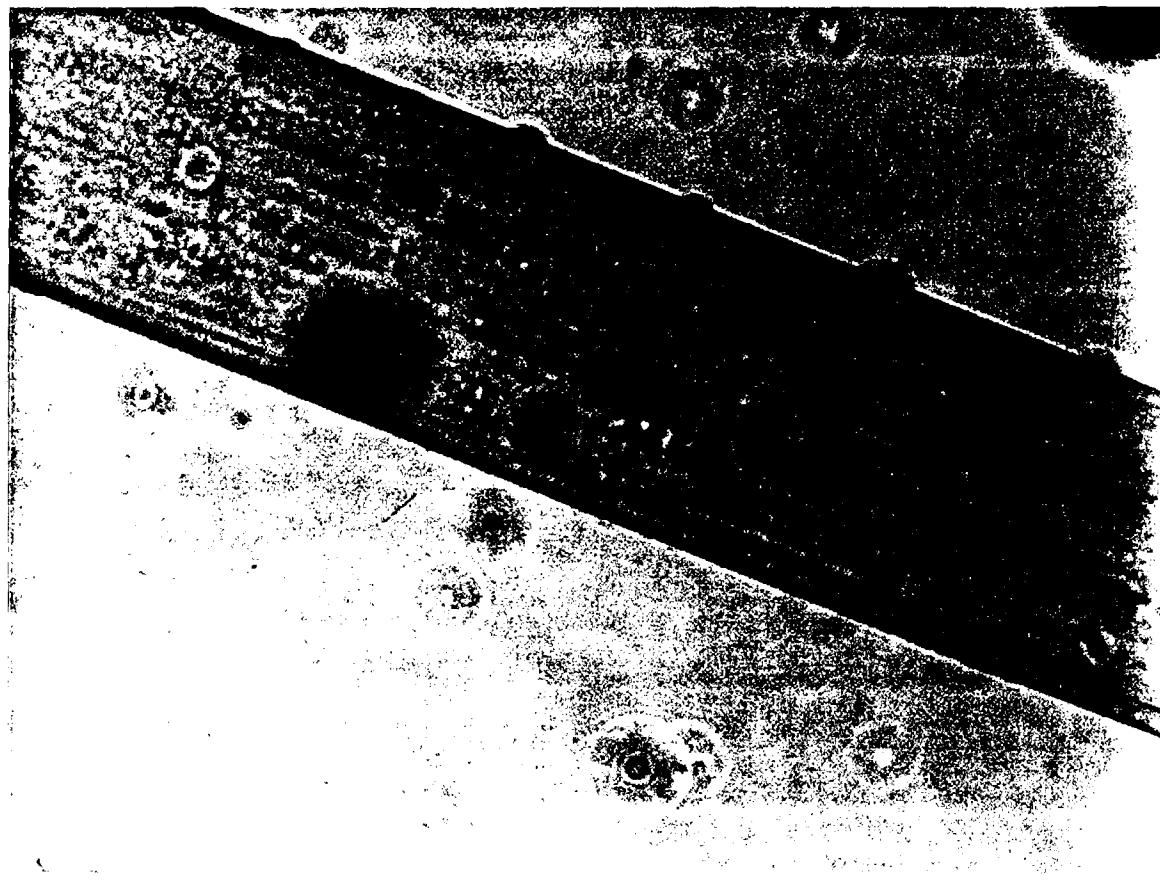


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Figure 5C 7 Year PVDF Explants



dog 2008 site 6

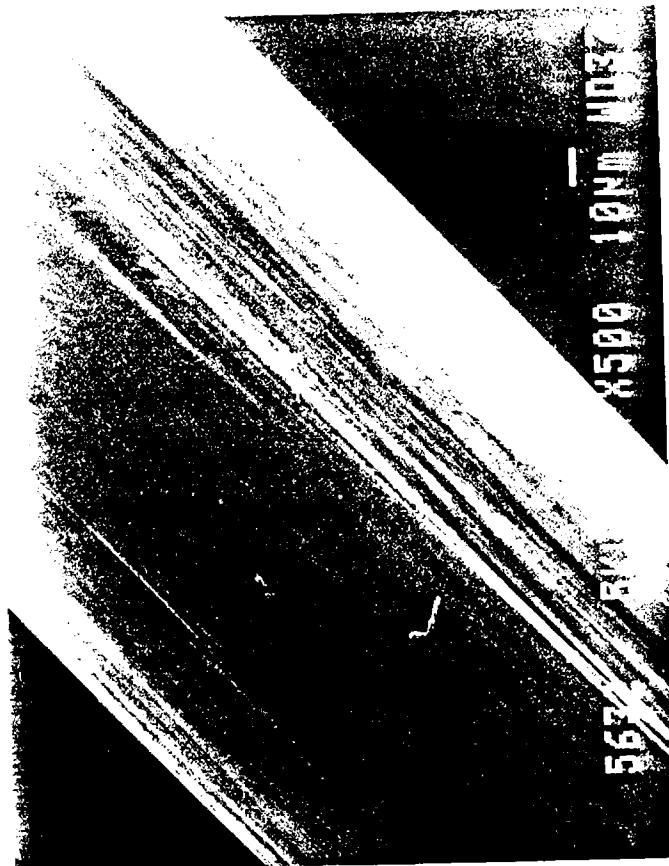


dog 2019 site 4

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Figure 5 7 Year PVDF Explants

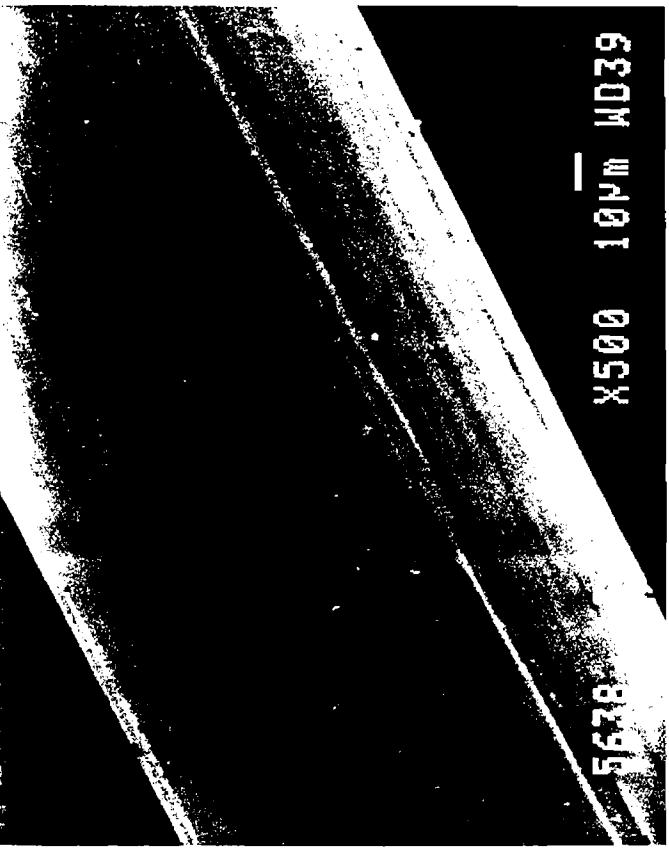
dog 2007 site 4



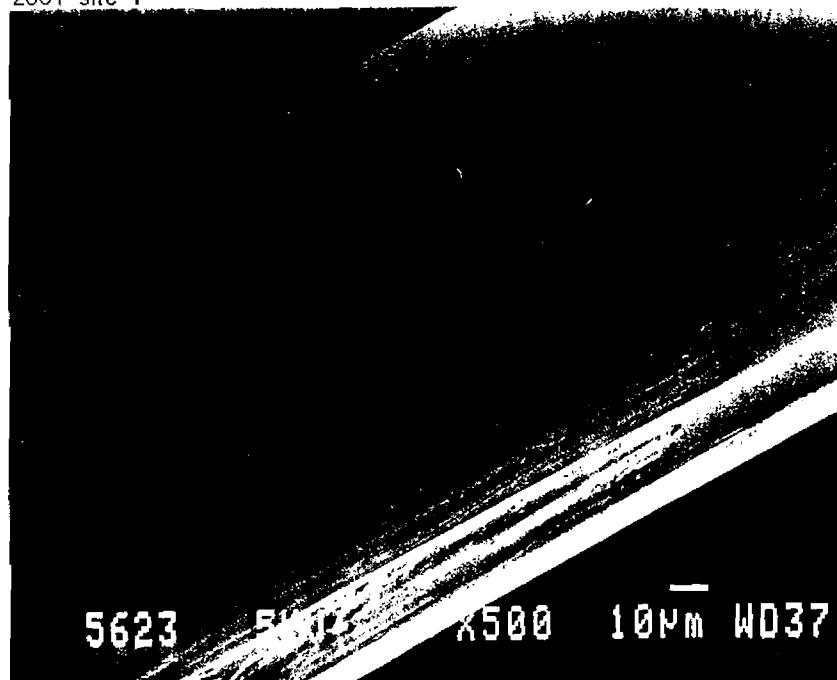
dog 2019 site 4



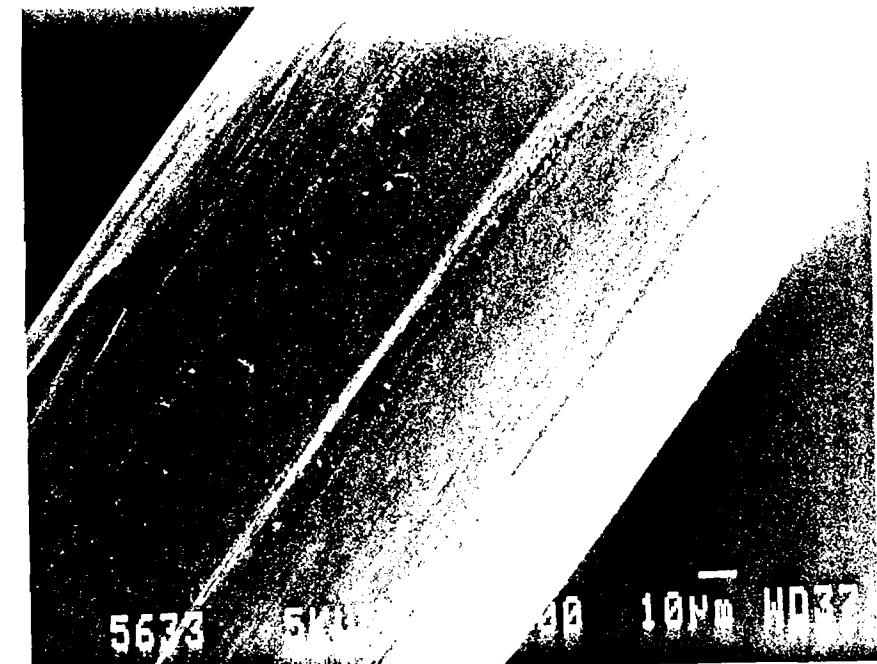
dog 2008 site 4



dog 2001 site 1



dog 2007 site 5



dog 2008 site 6

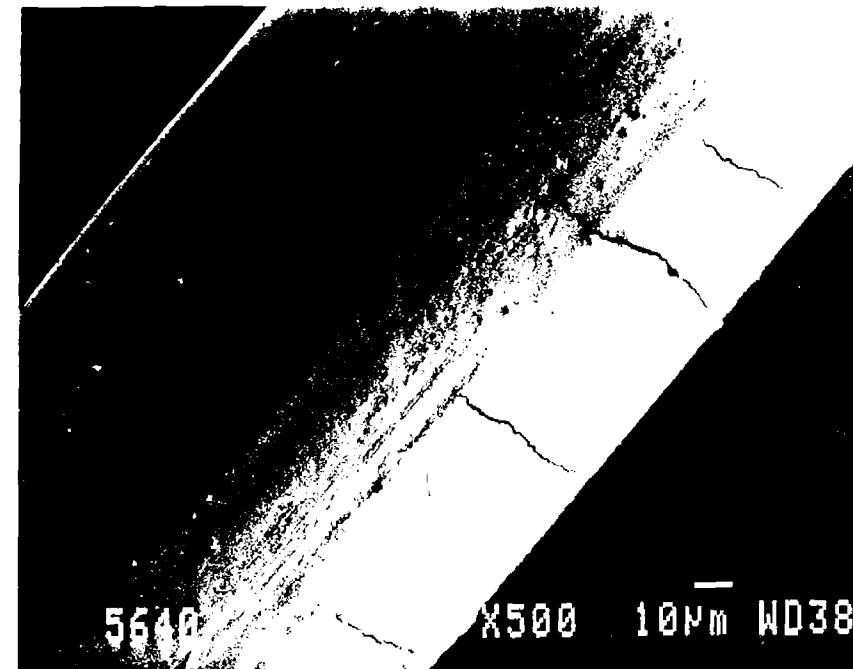
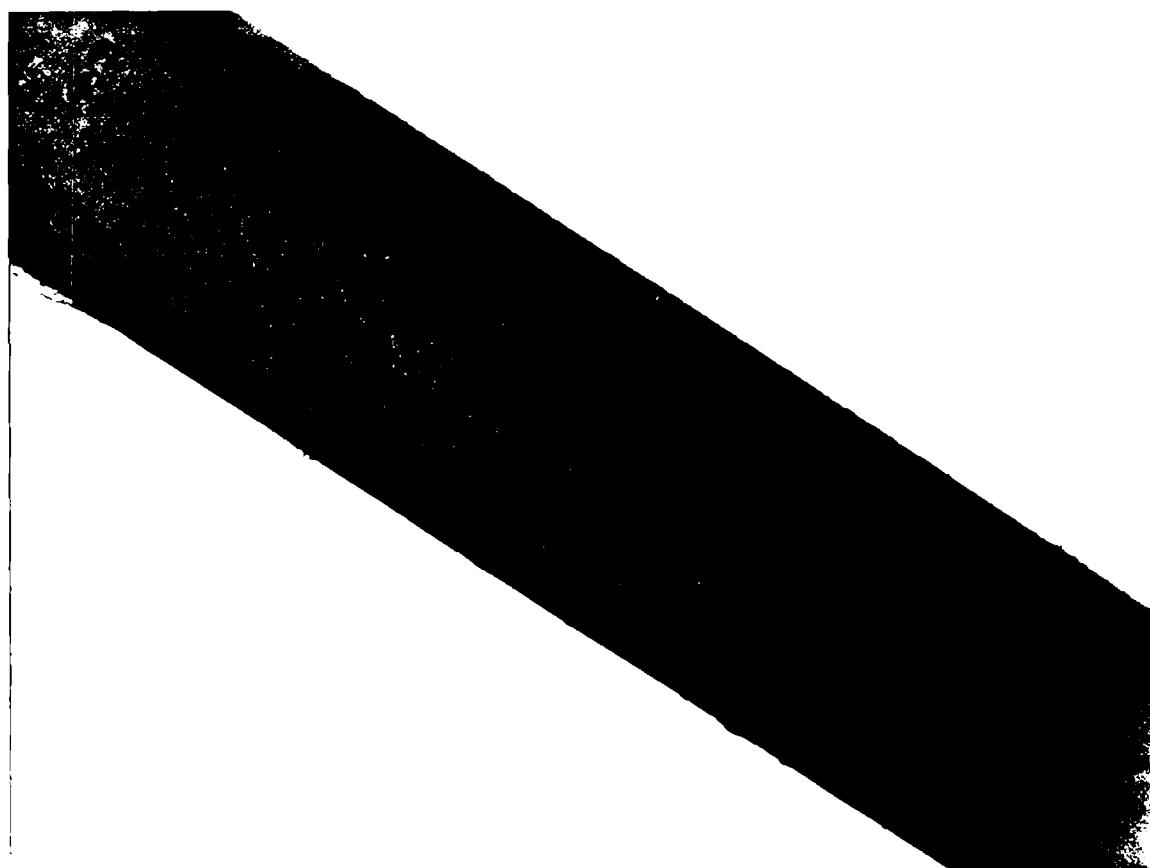
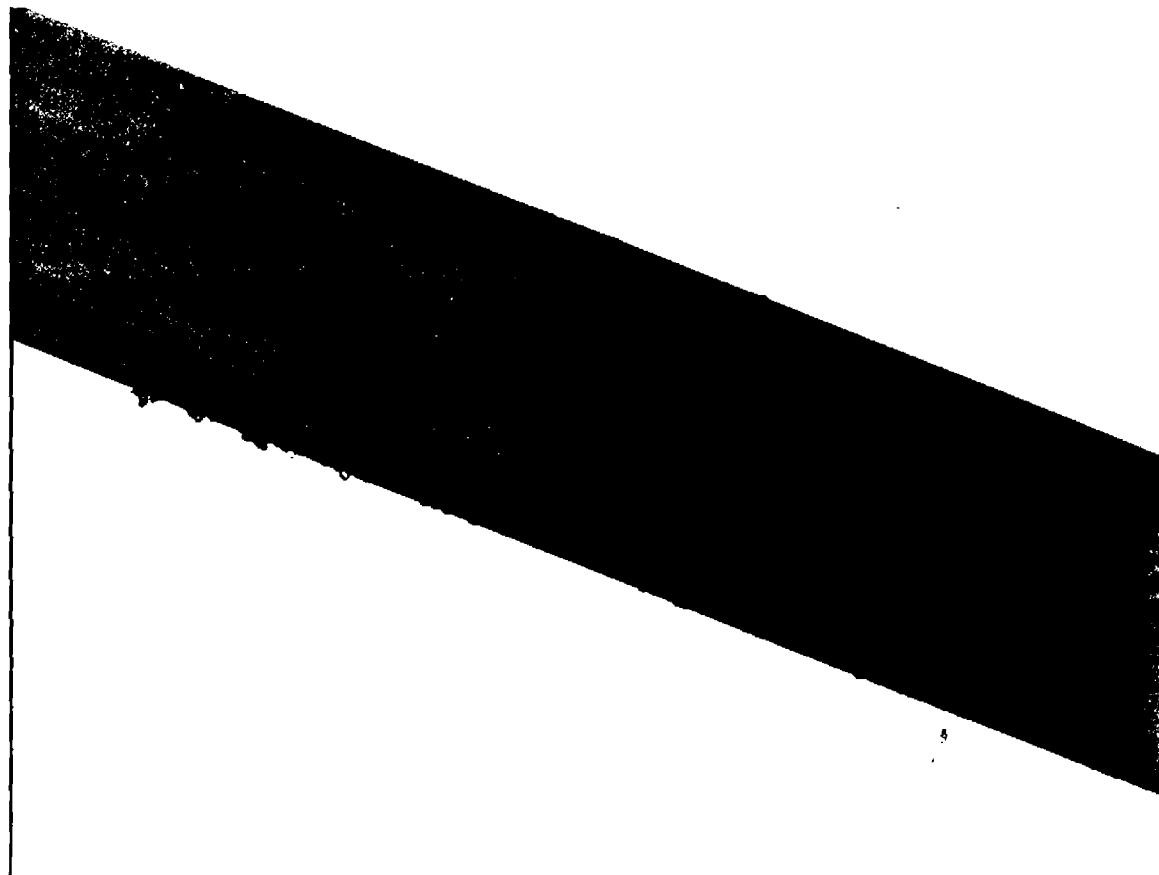


Figure 7A 7 Year Novafil Explants



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Figure 7B 7 Year Novafil Explants



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Figure 7C 7 Year Novafil Explants

dog 2008 site 3



Lindemann 7/15/92 SR# 33985

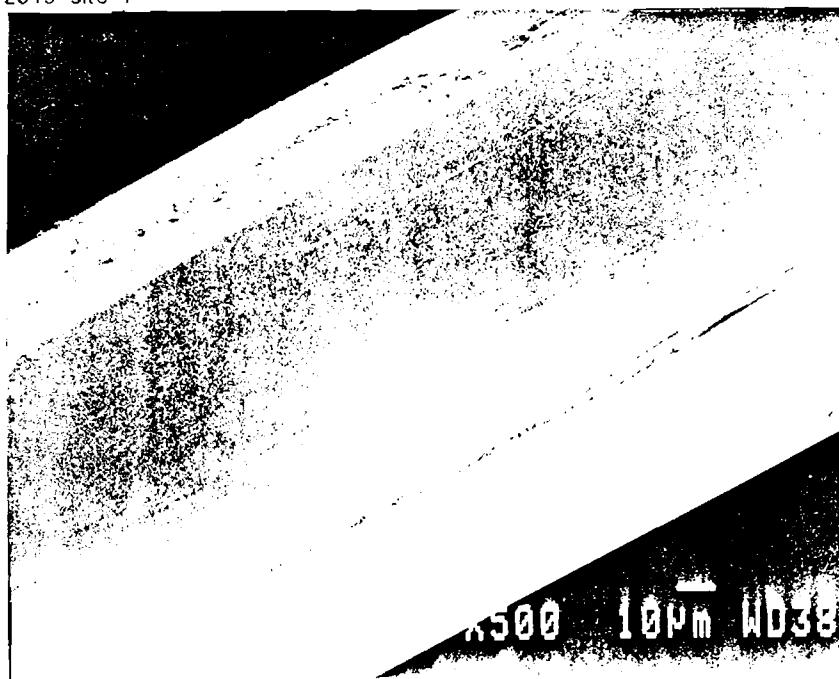
Figure 7 7 Year Novafil Explants



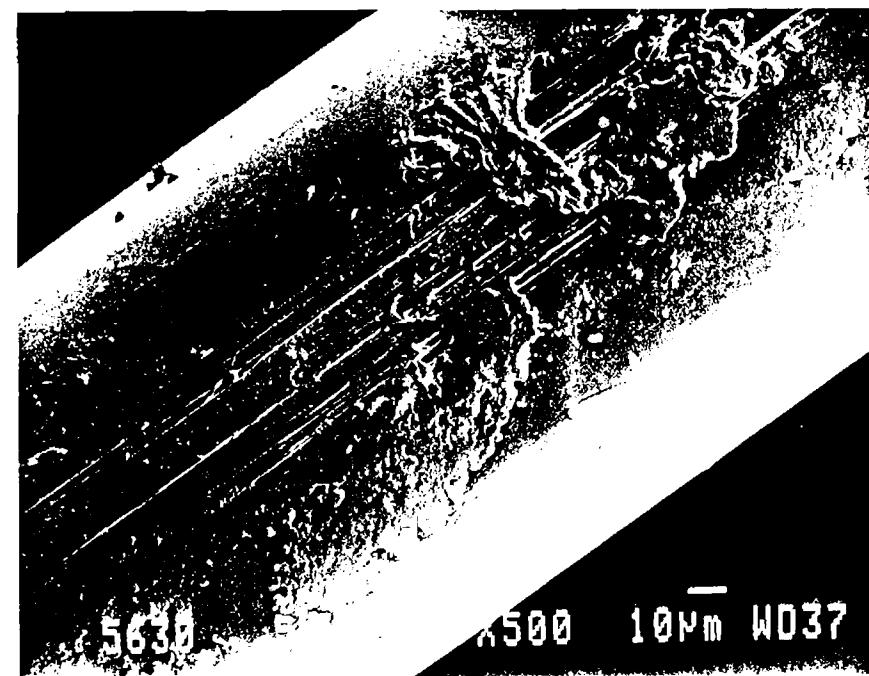
Figure 8 7 Year Novafil Explants

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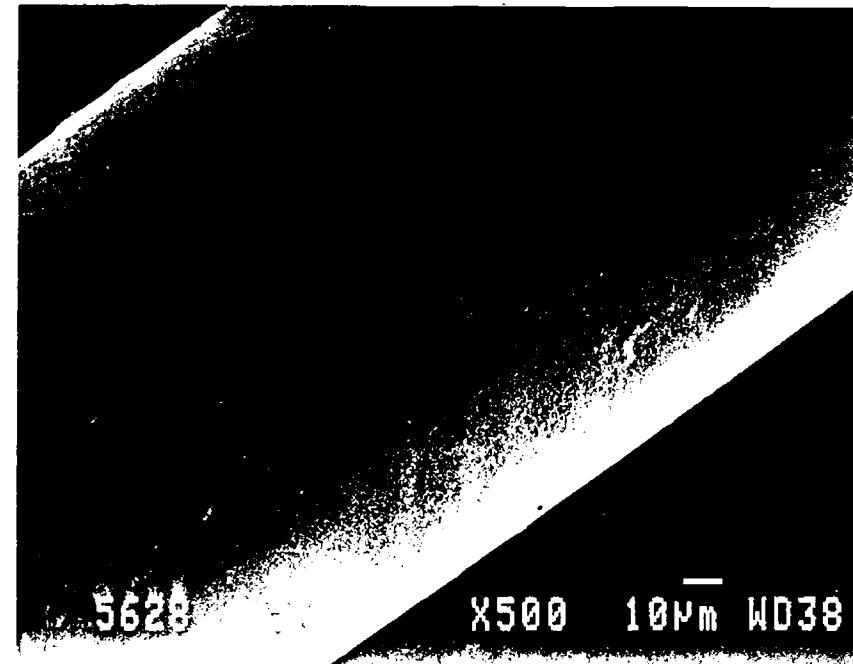
dog 2019 site 1



dog 2007 site 2



dog 2001 site 6



ETHICON, INC.

SERVICE REQUEST #

SAMPLE CONTROL # J 3028

3400292

## ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT

34003

REQUESTOR	DEPARTMENT	EXT.	DATE SUBMITTED	PROJECT NO.	REQUESTOR'S MANAGER AUTHORIZATION
V. AGARWAL	64523	X2205	June 23 '92	16102	B. Matlage
SIZE 5-0, (DOG # 2007)		7 YEAR EXPLANT			
SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION, SPECIAL STORAGE CONDITIONS, PRECAUTIONS				ANALYSIS REQUESTED/PURPOSE:	
1. NOVAFIL SITE 2 2. ETHILON SITE 3 3. PVDF (Undyed) SITE 4 4. PVDF (Undyed) SITE 5 5. PROLENE SITE 6 6. PROLENE SITE 1				7 Year Explants for [10 Year Prolene BSR Study]	
				IR GC GPC DSC OM % : PPM NMR TLC IV TGA HSM 0, H <sub>2</sub> O ETO MS LC XRD TMA SEM DYE MONO U/V WET DEN DMA EDXA CRYST COMP	
				OTHER: FOR OM+SEM DATA SEE SR 34070	
SAMPLE DISPOSITION				NO. SAMPLES	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ATTACHED 0 CONTACT REO. 0 RETURN	SENT TO	SUPERVISOR/ANALYST			

TEST REPORT: Samples of each explant were prepared as hot-pressed films by HSM and examined by FT-IR.

SITE 1 - PROLENE : IR spectrum obtained corresponds to polypropylene  
 SITE 2 - NOVAFIL : " " " " Novafil (p-butyleneterephth)

SITE 3 - ETHILON : " " " " Nylon 6 (ETHILON)

SITE 4 - PVDF : " " " " polyvinylidene fluoride

SITE 5 - PROLENE : " " " " polypropylene

SITE 6 - PROLENE : " " " " polypropylene

SITE 5 - PVDF : " " " " polyvinylidene fluoride

Sample IV/dig  
 NOVAFIL SITE 2 0.84  
 ETHILON SITE 3 1.07 Robin R. Raylana NB 2519-50

Insufficient sample for proleene IV  
 Sample IV/dig MW MN MW/MW  
 NOVAFIL SITE 2 32,000 18,000 1.8  
 ETHILON SITE 3 57,000 27,000 2.1

Robin R. Raylana NB 2519-52  
 MW MN MW MN 6-23-92 P2  
 Proleene SITE 1 322,000 69,000 Current 4/0 324,000 60,000  
 Proleene SITE 6 323,000 63,000

CONCLUSIONS/COMMENTS:  
Comparison of 7 year explants to current 4/0 Proleene sutures indicates no significant degradation

REF. IR file 34003  
2562-94

ANALYST Eugene Muse	DATE 10/19/92	ANALYST Robin R. Raylana	DATE 9/21/92	SECTION MANAGER	DATE
ANALYST/SUPERVISOR	DATE	ANALYST/SUPERVISOR Eugene Muse	DATE 9/21/92	DEPT MANAGER	DATE

ETHICON, INC.

SAMPLE CONTROL  
J 2095SERVICE REQUEST #  
33853

## ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT

Samples to Gene Muse → Dan Burkley

Pg 1 of 2

REQUESTOR	DEPARTMENT	EXT. NO.	DATE SUBMITTED	PROJECT NO.	REQUESTOR'S MANAGER AUTHORIZATION
VISH AGARWAL	64523	X2205	19 <sup>th</sup> May '92	16102	B. Mattagae

## SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION, SPECIAL STORAGE CONDITIONS, PRECAUTIONS

Samples from Dog # 2095 on ERF 85-219  
long-term Prolene study 6 yrs + 10 months

NOVAFIL (site 4) NOVAFIL (site 5)  
ETHILON (site 6) PROLENE (site 3)  
PVDF (site 2) ETHILON (site 1)

Dog  
Died  
prematurely

## ANALYSIS REQUESTED/PURPOSE:

IR	UV	GPC	DSC	OM	O <sub>2</sub>	H <sub>2</sub> O	PPM
NMR	TLC	IV	TGA	HSM	DYE	MONO	ETO
MS	LC	XRD	TMA	SEM	EDXA	CRYST	COMP
U/V	WET	DEN	DMA				

OTHER:

## SAMPLE DISPOSITION

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ATTACHED	SENT TO	SUPERVISOR/ANALYST
0 CONTACT REO		
0 RETURN		

Burkley / McBain / Burkley / Muse

See attached protocol

See SR 33788 for SEM

NO. SAMPLES 6

OM + IR microspectroscopy (for SEM, see SR 33788) - IR microspectroscopy was performed on representative samples that exhibited surface cracking. The following samples were examined by IR microspectroscopy:

NOVAFIL (SITE 4) } For these samples, the explant was examined and  
ETHILON (SITE 1) } pictured by OM prior to examining by IR microspectroscopy  
PROLENE (SITE 3).

→ This sample was examined by IR microspectroscopy without any sample preparation - after which it was gold coated and examined by SEM (see SR 33788).

IR spectra obtained from IR microspectroscopy show no differences when comparing cracked ETHILON with a "control" region of the same explant/suture (a region that is not cracked or discolored). The same can be said for NOVAFIL as well. HOWEVER, expected oxidation absorbancess associated with surface cracking would be masked by the ester carbonyl absorbancess inherent in these materials. Evidence of oxidation was observed for the PROLENE explant.

All samples examined and commented on as described above were originally submitted with SR 33788.

Jan F. B. 5/22/92

5-19-92 RE

P.S.

## CONCLUSIONS/COMMENTS:

Samples must be refrigerated until tested. Thank you.

Appended

ANALYST	DATE	ANALYST	DATE	SECTION MANAGER	DATE
Jan F. B.	5/22/92				
ANALYST/SUPERVISOR	DATE	ANALYST/SUPERVISOR	DATE	DEPT. MANAGER	DATE

EI 40-206 (Rev 4/85)

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9/23/92

SAMPLE CONTROL #

J2095

ETHICON, INC.

PAGE 2 OF 2

## ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT

SERVICE REQUEST NO.	ANALYSIS REQUIRED	ANALYTICAL SUPERVISOR
33853	GPC, IR Identity	

TEST REPORT: The explanted samples were prepared as hot pressed films for IR identity. From the IR spectra generated, the explant samples are identified as:

ERF 85-219      SITE 1: ETHILON (Nylon 6)  
 Dog 1995      SITE 2: PVDF (polyvinylidene fluoride)  
 1995      SITE 3: Prolene (polypropylene)  
 { SITE 4: Novafil (polybutylene terephthalate-polybutylene ether)  
 SITE 5: Novafil  
 SITE 6: ETHILON (Nylon 6)

John R. Ray / 6/15/92  
 (R file 33853)

Sample	IV/dlg
Novafil (Site 4)	0.73
Novafil (Site 5)	0.82
ETHILON (Site 1)	1.25
ETHILON (Site 6)	1.24

Robin R. Ray / ande NB 2519-31

Insufficient sample for prolene IV's

Sample	MW	MN	MW/MN
Novafil (site 4)	32,000	18,000	1.8
Novafil (sites 5)	33,600	18,000	2.0 <sup>current</sup> 1.8
ETHILON (site 1)	62,000	30,000	2.1
ETHILON (site 6)	61,000	31,000	2.0

Robin R. Ray / ande NB 2519-34

Although there was insufficient sample to run IV  
 GPC of Dog # 1995 Site 3 was compared to a <sup>current</sup> 4/0 Prolene suture

	MW	MN	N
Dog #1995 Site 3	327,000	59,000	
Current 4/0 Prolene	324,000	60,000	

Results indicate no degradation has taken place EPM 2362-94

ANALYST SIGNATURE  
 John R. Ray / ande

DATE  
 9/21/92

REFERENCE

SUPERVISOR SIGNATURE

DATE

ANALYTICAL DEPT. MANAGER

DATE

C. I. -

J6542

## ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT

34180

REQUESTOR	DEPARTMENT	EXT.	DATE SUBMITTED	PROJECT NO.	REQUESTOR'S MANAGER AUTHORIZATION
V. AGARWAL	64523	X2205	July 27 '92	16102	
(DOG # 2019) (7 YEAR EXPLANT)					
SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION, SPECIAL STORAGE CONDITIONS, PRECAUTIONS			ANALYSIS REQUESTED/PURPOSE		
1. Prolene Site 2 2. ETHILON Site 5 3. ETHILON Site 6 4. NOVAFIL Site 1 5. PVDF Site 4			Size 5-0 samples DOG # 2019 7 year explant Samples for 10 year Prolene BSR study		
			IR	GC	GPC
			NMR	TLC	IV
			MS	LC	XRD
			U/V	WET	DEN
			DSC OM HSM SEM EDXA		
			OTHER		
			SEM + OM DATA DOCUMENTED ON SR 34097		
SAMPLE DISPOSITION			NO SAMPLES		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ATTACHED	SENT TO	SUPERVISOR/ANALYST	MUSE BURKLEY		
<input type="checkbox"/> CONTACT REQ.	JFR				
<input type="checkbox"/> RETURN					

TEST REPORT Samples prepared as hot-pressed films using the hot stage:  
 Dog 2019, SITE 1 : IR spectrum corresponds to Novafil.  
 SITE 2 : IR spectrum corresponds to PROLENE.  
 SITE 3 : " " " " PROLENE  
 SITE 4 : " " " " PVDF  
 SITE 5 : " " " " ETHILON  
 SITE 6 : " " " " ETHILON  
 insufficient sample for prolene IV

JFR 8/5/92

SAMPLE IV/dig  
 ETHILON SITES 1.00  
 ETHILON SITE 6 1.16  
 NOVAFIL SITE 1 0.87 Robin R. Ray/land NB 2519-69

Insufficient sample for prolene IV

SAMPLE	MW	MN	MW/MN
ETHILON SITE 5	72,000	21,000	3.4
ETHILON SITE 6	74,000	22,000	3.3
NOVAFIL SITE 1	32,000	13,000	2.4

Robin R. Ray/land NB 2519-71

Sample	Mw	Mn
Current Prolene 4/0	324,000	60,000
Dog # 2019 Site 3	331,000	64,000
Dog # 2019 Site 2	332,000	57,000

7-28-92

CONCLUSIONS/COMMENTS  
 Comparison of 7 year explants to current prolene indicate  
 no molecular weight degradation

REF 1R file 34180  
 2562-94

ANALYST	DATE	ANALYST	DATE	SECTION MANAGER	DATE
JFR	8/5/92	Robin R. Ray/land	9/21/92		
ANALYST/SUPERVISOR	DATE	ANALYST/SUPERVISOR	DATE	DEPT. MANAGER	DATE
Eugene Muse	10/4/92	Eugene Muse	9/21/92		

SAMPLE CONTROL #

I 2261

ETHICON, INC.  
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT

SERVICE REQUEST #

34066

REQUESTOR	DEPARTMENT	EXT.	DATE SUBMITTED	PROJECT NO.	REQUESTOR'S MANAGER AUTHORIZATION
V. AGARWAL	64523	2205	JULY 2 '92	16102	

SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION, SPECIAL STORAGE CONDITIONS, PRECAUTIONS						ANALYSIS REQUESTED/PURPOSE							
7 Year Explant Samples from 10-Year Protocol								IR	GC	GPC	DSC	OM	% PPM
Size 5-0								NMR	TLC	IV	TGA	HSM	H <sub>2</sub> O ETO
Dog # 2008								MS	LC	XRD	TMA	SEM	DYE MONO COMP
① Polyene Site #2 BSR Study								UV	WET	DEN	DMA	EDXA	CRYST
② PVDF Site #6								OTHER:					
③ ETHILON Site #5													
④ PVDF Site #4													
⑤ NOVAFIL Site #3													
⑥ ETHILON Site #1													
SAMPLE DISPOSITION						NO. SAMPLES							
ATTACHED	SENT TO	SUPERVISOR/ANALYST											
0 CONTACT REQ		MCV/M Bartman											
0 RETURN													

5. Please keep the samples refrigerated until tested

TEST REPORT: For IR Identity, a sample of each explant was hot-pressed into a film on the hot stage, followed by IR examination.

SITE 1 - ETHILON: IR spectrum obtained corresponds to Nylon 6

SITE 2 - PROLENE: " " " " polypropylene

SITE 3 - NOVAFIL: " " " " polybutylene terephthalate-polybutylene

SITE 4 - PVDF: " " " " polyvinylidene fluoride

SITE 5 - ETHILON: " " " " Nylon 6

SITE 6 - PVDF: " " " " polyvinylidene fluoride

all IR spectra verify the identity of the sutures isolated.

7/9/92 Janet F. B. J.

May 21

SAMPLE IV/dlg

ETHILON #1	# 0.95	Dog# 2008 Site 2	322,000	53,000
ETHILON #5	1.28	Current Prolene #10	324,000	60,000
NOVAFIL #3	0.79	Robin R. Ray/Arch NO 2519-50		2562-94

Insufficient sample for proline IV

SAMPLE	MW	MN	MW/MN
ETHILON site #1	53,000	27,000	2.0
ETHILON site #5	59,000	28,000	2.1
NOVAFIL site #3	32,000	18,000	1.8

Robin R. Ray/Arch NB 2519-52

7-2-92

## CONCLUSIONS/COMMENTS:

Comparison of current prolene 4/0 suture indicates no significant degradation of 7 yr explant

REF IR file 34066

ANALYST	DATE	ANALYST	DATE	SECTION MANAGER	DATE
Eugene Muse	10/9/92	Robin R. Ray/Arch	9/21/92	DEPT. MANAGER	

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ACCESSION 85-219

PROJECT NO. 16102

#### EXPLANTATION PROCEDURES and SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION

Notify the following people of upcoming explant dates:

Nancy Myirski, x2743: Microscopic inspection - someone from her group will come to inspect the sutures under the dissecting scope under the hood. Samples should be placed after dissection from dog into saline-moistened paper towels labelled with the ERF acc. no., dog no., site no., suture type and date.  
(Ann Leibold was inspector @ 2 yr. time period, 6/87)

Frank Schiller, x3040: SEM - An Analytical Chemistry Service Request form must be filled out and accompany each set of samples.  
\* Put the sample control number on the top left corner of the sample label. Make one copy for our file and one to send with the samples. Mail original to Dr. A. Melvegar. Label samples the same as for above.

Implantation (Stef or Dan?)

Kevin Sullivan, x2997: Instron - Submit samples after the microscopic inspection, while moist. Fragments are saved in their respective towels for next tests. Refrigerate if there will be a delay between inspection and instroning.

Gene Muse, x3046: Molecular weight - Deliver moist suture fragments after Instroning.  
After testing he will deliver samples to Dan.

Dan Burkley, x3048: I.R. - Receives samples from Gene. Will discard samples when testing is completed.

Explant samples in consecutive order. Dissect both LC100's (dorsal and ventral) from surrounding connective tissue, carefully stripping tissue from the suture surface. Cut one of the LC100's off the sutures at the clip and gently pull the suture bundle through the tissue by gripping the remaining LC100. When free of tissue, moisten with saline and separate one strand from the bundle. Place this strand into a large (15 ml) red-top tube filled with sterile water and labelled as described above. The other 5 strands per bundle are placed in moistened paper towels labelled as described above. The single sutures in tubes are submitted for SEM and the remaining strands are inspected microscopically and tested on the Instron, etc. as described above.

\* 2 request forms per dog: - 1 for SEM + OM + IR microscopy for the samples going to J. Melvegar  
Have JOP sign each + - 1 for IR, EPC + IV for the fragments going to G. Muse + D. Burkley  
send to A. Melvegar.